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NOTES

ON

PLACES INTENDED TO BE VISITED

DURING

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT DERBY

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARNARVON,

P.C., D.C.L., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

JULY 28TH TO AUGUST 5TH, 1885.

BY

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PREFACE.

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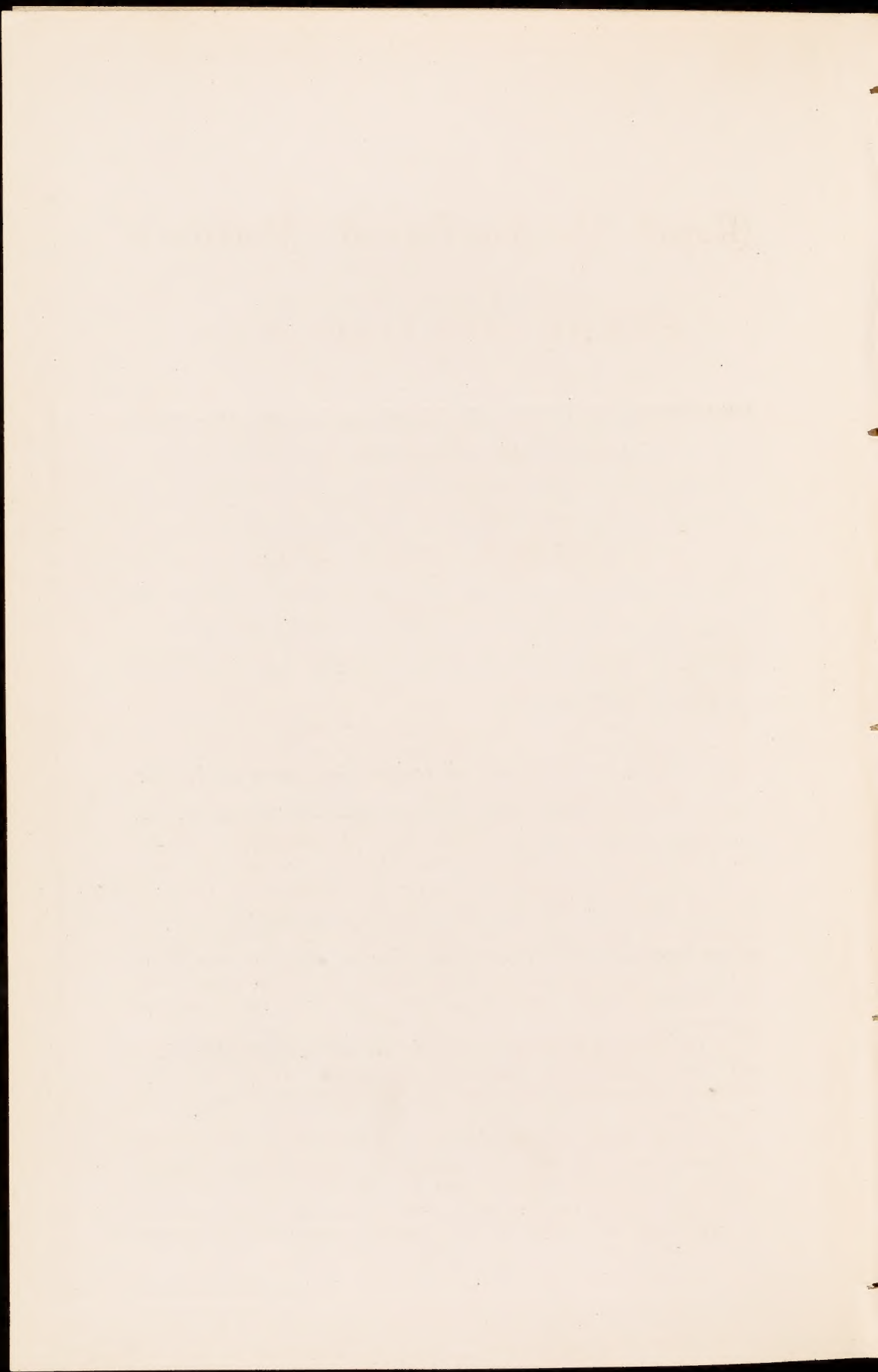
THE following notes have been drawn up to enable the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute and their friends to carry about with them during their visit to Derbyshire a few brief facts, descriptive and historical, in a handy form.

Those persons who desire a more complete work on the county cannot do better than purchase Stanford's Guide to Derbyshire, a most invaluable little book, compiled by a well-known local antiquary.

I have to acknowledge the great help I have derived in putting together these Notes from the *Churches of Derbyshire*, by my friend Dr. Cox.

As I have written these pages away from Derbyshire, and mostly from memory, I trust any slips or inaccuracies will be overlooked.

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.



Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

GENERAL NOTES ON PLACES INTENDED TO BE VISITED.

TUESDAY, JULY 28TH.

DERBY.



SO far as we know, Derby is a town of purely English origin. Though the Romans had a station at *Der-ventio*, or Little Chester—a suburb of Derby to the north, but on the opposite side of the river Derwent which flows past the old town,—there is no evidence to show that they ever established themselves on the spot where Derby now stands.

The earliest historical fact about the place is that the old-English had a settlement here called Northworthige. Under the Danes it became more important, being one of the five great garrisons of Mercia, and its name was changed to Deoraby, whence Derby. While the Danes held it it was strengthened and fortified, but was nevertheless captured in 917 by Æthelflaed, lady of the Mercians, and sister of king Edward. At that time it had gates. The modern names of Castlefields and Castle Street point also to a stronghold, probably a burh. All traces of it are now obliterated.

In the time of Edward the Confessor it was a royal borough with two hundred and forty-three burgesses. There were also fourteen mills and six churches, two of the latter being on the royal demesne.

Its later history is unimportant. The privilege of sending burgesses to Parliament was granted in 23 Edward I. Sundry charters were granted to the town by the Plantagenet and later sovereigns. James I. granted a new charter by which the corporation was to consist of two bailiffs, twenty-four burgesses,

a recorder, etc., but in 1638 Charles I. substituted a mayor for the two bailiffs. The existing charter is that of Charles II., 1680. The first mayor was Henry Mellor, but he died during his tenure of office, and John Hope served the year out. During the great rebellion, Derby sided with the Parliament, and raised a regiment of soldiers in its cause.

In 1665, according to Hutton, the town was "visited by the Plague, at the same time in which London fell under that severe infliction," and he draws a graphic picture of the state of the town during the visitation. His statement is, however, not borne out by fact, for the parish registers of the five old churches shew that the number of burials for 1665 was not above the average. Perhaps his account should relate to 1593, when 255 burials of persons who had died "ex peste" occurred in All Saints' parish alone.

In 1709, Dr. Sacheverell's famous sermon was preached in All Saints' church, for which he was arraigned before the Houses of Parliament, and after a lengthy trial found guilty and sentenced to suspension.

On December 4th, 1745, the unfortunate prince Charles Edward Stuart entered Derby at the head of his small force, and took up his abode at Exeter House. He stayed here two nights, and during his sojourn the council of war was held at which it was decided to retreat to Scotland, a resolve ending in the disastrous defeat at Culloden. Exeter House was demolished in 1845, but the panelling of the chamber in which the council was held now covers the walls of the committee room at the Free Library and Museum.

Until 1845 a most extraordinary custom prevailed here of playing annually a game of football on Shrove Tuesday. The scene of action was the market place and streets of the town; the players were composed of all the able-bodied men, who divided themselves into the rival sides of "Peter's" and "All Saints," the names of the two most important parishes; and the "ball" was a huge globe of leather filled with cork shavings. The goals were respectively—for the St. Peter's men, a garden gate in Grove Street, and for All Saints, the water wheel at Nuns' Mill. By one o'clock, all the shops having been previously closed and business suspended, the rival players began to assemble in the market place, arranging themselves on the sides most remote from their respective goals. As the town hall clock struck two the ball was thrown up in the midst, and the contending parties simultaneously became locked together. Whichever side first caught the ball had a slight advantage, and the holder endeavoured, if a "Peter's" man, to work down Derwent Street and into the river; for, despite the cold water and the oft-times snow-clad banks, there were always to be found men who would swim down the stream

with the ball, sometimes a considerable distance, before it was landed and brought round towards the goal. Of course the rival faction were meanwhile not inactive, and not unfrequently a grand ducking tournament took place in the river. The All Saints' men, on the other hand, always tried to get the ball down Sadlergate and into the Oddebrook, and thence up to Nuns' Mill. The play (!) often lasted all day, and broken heads and limbs and torn garments were common. In the evening the victors went round with the ball seeking subscriptions. By way of training up the children in the way they should go when men, the boys of the rival parishes were encouraged to commence *their* game as soon as the market place was clear, and tradition says that on one occasion, when the boys and men of St. Peter's both won, the ball was suspended from a pinnacle of the tower of the parish church by blue ribbons!

The game finally became such a nuisance that, after sundry ineffectual attempts, it was suppressed in 1845, but not without the aid of the military.

The Domesday book describes six churches as existing in Derby *temp.* Edward the Confessor—

In the same borough there was on the king's demesne one church with seven clerks, who held two carucates of free land in Cestre (Little Chester). There was also another church, likewise the king's, in which six clerks held nine bovates of land in Cornun (Quarndon), and Detton (Little Eaton), also free.

Geoffrey Alselin has one church which was Tochi's.

Ralph FitzHubert, one church which was Leuric's, with a carucate of land.

Norman de Lincoln one church which was Brun's.

Edric has there one church which was his father Coln's.

The two collegiate churches are to be identified with All Saints' and St. Alkmund's; the other four are St. Michael's, St. Peter's, St. Mary's, and St. Werburgh's.

St. Mary's church now only survives in the name of St. Mary's Gate. It probably early fell into decay, as no mention of it occurs after the twelfth century.

The church of All Saints, or All Hallows, was certainly one of the two collegiate churches in Derby *temp.* Edward the Confessor. It was given by Henry I. *inter* 1100—1107 to the cathedral church of Lincoln. At least as early as 1268 the dean of Lincoln was the *persona* of All Saints', if not dean. The church was also known as the king's free chapel, and in a dispute which took place in 1277 was expressly said to be exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction, including that of the archdeacon, and to be immediately subject to the pope. The prebendaries accordingly were collated and instituted by the dean of Lincoln: and the same privilege was exercised by the corporation, after the suppression of the college, with respect to the vicar. The first episcopal institution was that of Charles Hope in 1774.

At the suppression of the college in 1548 there were here a sub-dean and six canons. The church was collegiate and parochial; the jewels, plate, and ornaments, being ordained and maintained by the parishioners. The chantries of our Lady and St. Nicholas, and the Trinity Guild, were also suppressed. On the accession of queen Mary a portion of the former lands of the church was granted to the corporation of Derby on condition that they appointed and maintained two perpetual vicars of All Saints. They seem however only to have appointed one, though they gave him the stipend ordained for two. The advowson was sold in 1835, and is now vested in the Simeon Trustees. In addition to the vicar, the parish also provided a "reader," whose duty was to say daily prayers throughout the year. Until 1748, the funds for the reader were furnished by the rates, but after that date by voluntary subscription. It was not until about 1825 that the daily service was cut down and finally abandoned.

Of the church that existed before the present structure we know very little beyond the ground plan. It consisted of a chancel with aisles, a nave also with aisles and a south porch, and a western tower. The north choir aisle was the Lady chapel, and the south choir aisle "St. Katherine's quire." There were also besides the high altar, those of the Passion, the Holy Trinity, and St. Nicholas, and images of our Lady of Pity, and SS. Christopher, Clement, Edmund, Eloy, and John the Baptist.

The only part of the old church that remains is the fine western tower. It is 178 feet high to the battlements, and the pinnacles are 30 feet high, making a total height of 208 feet. The internal construction of the topmost story shews that the tower was intended to have been furnished with a spire, or open lantern like Boston. On the north and south sides, about 30 feet up, is the inscription,—

young men and maydens,

from which it has been inferred that the youth of both sexes built it to that height. It replaces an older tower, for in 1475 the parish books mention an account "for poynting of the steeple." The new tower was commenced about 1509, for we find one parishioner paying 2d. a week "to the making of the steeple," and the work was clearly in progress in 1510-11. In the accounts for 1527 is a long list of "paymentes payed to John Otes ffremason, fonde of charite by Roberte Lyversage of Sainte Pet' parishe Diar," amounting in all to £6 13s. 4d.

The tower was apparently not finished until a few years later, for we find "church ales" held at Chaddesden, Brailsford, and Wirksworth, in 1532, which realised as much as £23 3s. 8d. and £10 8s. 11d. respectively at the first two places—a very large sum for those times.

The pinnacles and other details have been renewed many times, and the whole tower underwent "restoration" in 1844-5.

Towards the close of the 17th century the old church fell into decay, and the records tell of repeated efforts to repair it, but little real good seems to have been effected. In 1714 the proposal was mooted of building a new church, and, after much opposition, this scheme was carried out in 1723, but only through a subterfuge on the part of the then vicar, Dr. Hutchinson, who was a strong advocate for the rebuilding.

The present structure, which covers almost exactly the area of the old building, was erected from the designs of James Gibbs, at a cost of £4,000, and opened for divine service on November 21st, 1725. It consists of a nave and chancel, both with aisles, and is a fair specimen of the then fashionable Roman Doric. The chief feature of the interior is Bakewell's beautiful ironwork dividing the nave from the chancel. It was originally placed at the second pillar, and was continued right across the church. The chancel aisles were also divided off by similar screens. In 1876 all this fine screenwork was most unnecessarily pulled about and mutilated. The central portion, which had been previously moved a bay further east, was robbed of its gates (which now lie unheeded in a great vault beneath the north aisle); the portions between the aisles were swept away, and their places filled with the side screens, altered to fit their new situations. At the same time the marble altar slab, erected in 1725, which was supported on beautiful ironwork, also by Bakewell, was illegally torn down, sacrilegiously defaced by an utterly irrelevant inscription, and affixed to the wall near the east door where it still remains; the ironwork is now in the vestry. The chief monuments include several removed from the old church. An incised slab to John Lawe, sub-dean, *circa* 1430, and an unique wooden tomb of a canon, probably Robert Johnson, sub-dean, *circa* 1530, are medieval. Of later ones, the fine tomb of Elizabeth countess of Shrewsbury, the famous "Bess of Hardwick," who died 1607; that of Sir William Wheler and lady; of the Allestry family; and Richard Crowshawe, master of the Goldsmiths' Company, who died 1631, are the most noteworthy. There is also a very quaint epitaph near the east door to Richard Kilby, "which . lately . was . our . ministere," "Hee dyed y^e xxith of October, 1617." The two gaunt figures with accompanying busts on a window sill in the south aisle, formed, until 1876, portion of a huge canopied monument, standing in the centre of the south chancel aisle, to William, second earl of Devonshire, who died 1628, his countess Christian, and their four children.

The font was made in 1662, at a cost of £3 11s. 8d.

The gallery was erected in 1733 and extended to each side in 1841.

The tower contains a fine ring of ten bells, dating, except the tenor, which is a medieval bell, from 1607 to 1693. The fifth is the "BACHELERS BELL," having been given principally at the cost of the unmarried men of Derby in 1620, and the eighth was exchanged for an old Ashburne bell in 1815. The nine post-reformation bells were all cast at the famous foundry of the Oldfields, at Nottingham.

The other churches in the town, with the exception of St. Peter's, have all been rebuilt; St. Alkmund's in 1844, St. Michael's in 1857, and St. Werburgh's in 1608 and 1698.

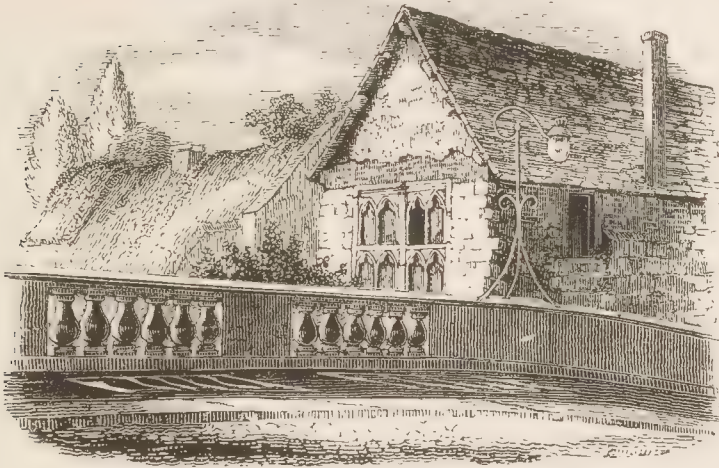
St. Peter's church consists of a chancel with north vestry and organ chamber, nave with aisles and north porch, and a western tower. The oldest portions are the responds of the arcades, which are Norman—the pillars and arches are fourteenth century, but have been "restored" and partly rebuilt. The north aisle is next in point of date, and is of Decorated work. The chancel was built after the north aisle, but has been much "restored." It was apparently shortened in Perpendicular times. The vestry is of the same age as the chancel, and was originally two-storied, as may be seen by the remains of the stair-well, and the curious squint looking into the chancel. The upper story was rebuilt in 1865. The Decorated south aisle is of subsequent date to the chancel. The windows are of singular type. In 1342 a chantry was established at the altar of our Lady by John de Crich, priest, and others. There was also an altar of St. Nicholas, at which a chantry was founded in 1348 by Adam de Shardlow.

Robert Lyversage, a wealthy dyer, who has been mentioned above as a benefactor to All Saints, by deed dated Nov. 3, 1529, granted various tenements in Derby to the vicar of St. Peter's and others as trustees, after the death of himself and his wife, the rents to be given to a chantry priest to say mass daily in a chapel within the parish church for the souls of the said Robert and Alice his wife; and further, that on every Friday thirteen poor folk present at mass should each receive a silver penny. Tradition states that the Lyversage chapel was a small screened and canopied structure that stood in the north east angle of the nave. The property left by Robert Lyversage is still held in trust for the benefit of the poor of the parish. The nave clerestory is Perpendicular, and of the same date as the east end of the chancel. The roodscreen is partly made up of an old one turned out of Crich church in 1861. The fine church chest should be noticed. It is almost identical in design with those at Brancepeth, near Durham, and Wath, near Ripon. The workmanship is Flemish, *circa* 1360. The body of the alms-box is also of old Flemish work, but did not originally belong to the church. There is a very curious slab in the south wall of the south aisle. The tower is early Perpendicular, opening into the

nave by a fine lofty arch. The lower part was recased in 1817, when a south arch was blocked up. There are five bells, dated 1636 (3), 1738, 1769.

The church was restored in 1859 and 1865, but is still in need of urgent repair.

Besides the churches there is very little of antiquarian interest in Derby. Some old houses remain in Tenant Street, Sadler Gate (1675), Walker Lane, and the Wardwick (1611), and there is an old bridge chapel by St. Mary's Bridge. The County Hall dates from 1660. The Assembly Rooms, in the market place, were built between 1763 and 1774. The old silk mill erected by Sir Thos. Lombe in 1717 is noteworthy as being the first erected in England. It is built on piles in the river, immediately below the east end of All Saints' church, and is approached through a magnificent pair of wrought-iron gates bearing Lombe's initials and crest. Another fine pair of gates may be seen a few yards down St. Mary's Gate. The public buildings of the town are all modern.



CHAPEL OF ST. MARY ON THE BRIDGE, DERBY.

KEDLESTON HALL.

Kedleston Hall is situated about 4 miles north-east of Derby, in a fine deer park of 800 acres, which contains some grand oak trees. The entrance to the park is through a classical archway designed by Adam. The village of Kedleston formerly stood on the site immediately over the bridge when approaching the hall, but was completely cleared away in 1760, and re-built outside the park. Fortunately the church remains intact. The Hall is an imposing looking classical mansion built on the site of an older house by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, and finished about 1765. The architect was Robert Adam. It has a frontage of 360 feet, and consists of a central and two side blocks connected with the main portion by passages. The columns of the main portico are 30 feet high. The hall is a fine room, with a magnificent series of twenty alabaster columns, each 25 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Other fine apartments are the saloon—a circular apartment 42 feet in diameter and 55 feet high, with domed roof—the library, withdrawing room, and music room. Kedleston hall contains a large number of good paintings by Rembrandt, Paul Veronese, Vandyke, Cuyp, Caracci, and others, also some portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and Sir Peter Lely. Lovers of old China will be delighted with the collection of Chelsea and old Derby.

KEDLESTON CHURCH.

No mention is made in Domesday Book of a church at Kedleston, but there was certainly one not long after the Conquest, as the present building shows.

It is a cruciform structure, dedicated to All Saints, consisting of nave, chancel, north and south transepts, and central tower, but there are no aisles to any part of the church.

The nave is structurally Norman, though the only external feature is the south door with its singular unfinished tympanum. Traces of the original 12th century colouring were disclosed in the autumn of 1884 on the lower part of the walls. The transepts, tower piers, and chancel are of early Decorated date, but the upper stage of the tower does not seem to have been added until later. Clerestories were added to nave and chancel in Perpendicular times, and the high pitched roofs lowered.

None of the ancient fittings remain. The fine carved oak pews in the chancel, the font, and the quaint eastern gable, date from the commencement of the last century.

For so small a church there is a considerable number of ancient memorials.

The earliest of these is a slab of the type of which so many occur in Derbyshire, bearing a cross fleury on steps. It was found over

an interment in the nave during the recent repairs. The next is one of a class of monuments almost entirely restricted to Derbyshire. On removing two wooden lids in the chancel floor they will be found to cover two sunk quatrefoils containing respectively the heads of a knight and his lady, *circa* 1300. These heads are, however, really only slightly sunk in the upper end of a large slab, 6 ft. 3½ in. long by 3 ft. 10½ in. wide, which is covered by the present flooring, but is apparently *in situ*. It was laid bare in the writer's presence on January 9, 1885, and found to be devoid of any trace of cross, inscription, or openings shewing the feet. In the south transept is a good effigy of a knight, perhaps John de Curzon who died 1406. By the side of this are the remains of a fine alabaster tomb, with weepers and numerous children on the sides, surmounted by the effigies of a knight and his lady. This is the memorial of Sir John Curzon, who died *circa* 1450, and his wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Bagot, with their seventeen children. On the chancel floor is a brass to Richard Curzon and Alice Willoughby his wife. He died 1496. There are later Curzon monuments in the south transept and chancel.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH.

NORBURY MANOR HOUSE.

Norbury is a small village 5 miles to the south of Ashburne. It contains two buildings of great interest, the manor house, and the church of St. Mary. At first sight the manor house, which is situated close to the south-west corner of the church, looks like an ordinary farm house about a hundred and fifty years old, but an inspection of the building will soon show that a far more ancient structure is incorporated with it. The manor was originally given by Henry de Ferrers to Tutbury priory, *circa* 1080, but in 1125 the priory gave Norbury in fee farm to William Fitzherbert at a yearly rental of 100s. It was thus held till 1444 when the Fitzherberts obtained it absolutely by exchange. Of the original manor house we know practically nothing. It was entirely rebuilt by Sir Henry Fitzherbert, who succeeded as fifth lord of Norbury in 1267, and was living in 1310. The new building consisted of two courts, an outer and an inner. The former contained the retainers' lodgings, stables, and offices; the latter, the domestic portion. Almost the whole has, however, been demolished, and all that is left are the south and east sides of the inner court. The latter part consists of the great hall. It was always, as now, divided into two stories. The two upper west windows are original. The lower windows have been destroyed. The great chimney was on the

eastern side. The doorway opposite to it is a Perpendicular insertion. The door itself has curious pierced traceried openings. The molded beams of the other portion of the house are also of good Perpendicular character. A long inventory drawn up in 1567 mentions the hall, over parlour, buttery, kitchen, and other houses of office, and the chambers over the hall. There is some good panelling, with painted black letter texts from the Vulgate, in an upper room of the south wing, known as Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's study, and the oak parlour down stairs is also panelled in a singular fashion. There is a good deal of old heraldic and other glass in some of the windows, and on the staircase is a fine set of six medallions of the Seasons. The house was brought into its present condition in 1682, but it has been still further modernised.

Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1538, was the last of the family who was permitted to reside in peace at Norbury. After his death the Fitzherberts were persecuted, imprisoned, robbed of most of their estates, and otherwise shamefully treated for adhering to the old state of religion. After 1648 the seat of the family was transferred from Norbury to Swinnerton.

After continuing in the possession of the Fitzherberts for seven-and-a-half centuries, the manor of Norbury has recently been sold by the present representative of the family, Mr. Fitzherbert of Swinnerton.

NORBURY CHURCH.

At the time of the Domesday Survey there was a church and priest on the manor of Norbury. About 1080, the church and its tithes were given by Henry de Ferrers to his new foundation of Tutbury priory. With the grant of the manor to William Fitzherbert by the priory in 1125, was included the advowson of the church, and this was held by the family until Sir Anthony's death in 1538, when the king claimed it on account of the recusancy of the Fitzherberts. It has since passed through various hands.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a chancel, nave with north aisle, and tower between two chapels on the south side of the nave. The chancel is very large in proportion to the nave, a peculiarity found in several of the Derbyshire churches, *e.g.*, Dronfield, Sandiacre, Tideswell, and Derby S. Peter.

The chancel is of late Decorated date, with somewhat singular details. The internal wall arcade, the flowers on the intersections of the window tracery, and the curious parapet, should be noticed. The latter feature dates from the raising of the walls when the chancel was re-roofed during the rectorate, and at the expense of Henry Prince, towards the close of the fifteenth century. The nave arcade is of Decorated date, but the aisle was rebuilt by Nicholas

Fitzherbert before 1473; he also added the clerestory. The tower and adjacent chapels are somewhat later. The font is Early English.

The church is remarkable for the number and beauty of its monuments, and also for the amount of old glass it contains.

In the chancel floor are three good grave slabs, and there are several more or less worn alabaster slabs. In the centre of the chancel is an effigy of a knight in chain armour and surcoat. This commemorates Sir Henry Fitzherbert, fifth lord of Norbury, who was living in 1310. He rebuilt the great hall of the manor house. On the south side of the chancel is a splendid tomb to Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, who died 1473. It formerly stood in the south east chapel. The two ladies on the west end of the tomb are probably the knight's two wives. The little figure of an angel supporting the tip of the knight's right foot is singular.

On the north side of the chancel is another fine tomb to Sir Ralph Fitzherbert (*ob.* 1483) and Elizabeth his wife, whose effigies it sustains. The tomb has been removed from the east end of the north aisle. There is a curious little bedesman placed beneath the tip of the knight's right foot. Both these knights' effigies have the Yorkist collar of suns and roses, but the earlier has the white lion of the house of March, and the later the white boar of Richard III., as pendants.

The "weepers" on both tombs afford good illustrations of the costume of the period.

The south-west chapel contains a plain altar tomb to John Fitzherbert, who died 1531. By his will, dated 1517, he desired his body to be buried at Norbury, "under the newe made arche benethe the steeple, or else where God shall otherwyse dispose it."

There is a large slab in the floor of the chancel with brasses to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, "one of the King's Justices of the Common Bench," who died 1538, his two wives (only one is represented), and their children. All the loose parts of the brass are palimpsest.

With regard to the painted glass, the eight side windows of the chancel retain for the most part their original glazing, though some of the shields and nearly all the tracery lights are "restorations." The east window has lost its original glazing, and now contains glass removed from other parts of the church in 1842. The south-east chapel fortunately retains its old glazing *in situ*. That in the east window shows SS. Winifred, Anne, and Sitha; that in the south, SS. John Baptist, Burlock, and Anthony.

ASHBURNE CHURCH.

Ashburne is 13 miles distant from Derby. The road passes through the villages of Mackworth, Kirk Langley, and Brailsford.

The town of Ashburne is situated in a rich valley, watered by a small stream called the Schoo or Henmore, a tributary of the Dove. There are some interesting old houses, and at the eastern extremity of the town is the Hall, the ancient seat of the Cokaynes, but it has been rebuilt and now belongs to Mr. Frank. It contains some curious relics of the visit of prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1745. In the main street of Ashburne is the grammar school, a plain Elizabethan structure. The school was founded on the petition of Thomas Cokayne and others by royal letters patent in 1585.

The chief attraction of the town is the church, distinguished by its fine lofty spire, called "the Pride of the Peak."

The Domesday Survey mentions a church with a priest at Ashburne. The church was given by William Rufus, in 1093, to the cathedral church of Lincoln, and with the exception of a brief interval, *temp.* Henry III., when the advowson was illegally seized by the king, it remained with the dean of Lincoln until the present reign, when it was transferred to the bishop of the diocese. A chantry was founded in the church by Henry Kniveton, rector of Norbury, in 1392, "to synge masse at the altar of the Holy Cross." A second chantry was also founded in 1483, by John Bradburne and Anne his wife.

The church consists of chancel; nave with south aisle; north and south transepts, each with eastern aisle; and central tower with lofty spire. The total length internally is 176 feet.

Of the Norman church no remains exist, save an odd stone or two found during the repairs. The chancel and transepts are of the Early English period, though not all of one date. They must, however, be prior to 1241, in which year, as a contemporary inscription on a brass plate, now affixed to the south-east tower-pier, records, the church was consecrated "in honore sancti Oswaldi regis et martiris a venerabili patre domino Hugone de Patishull Coventrensi episcopo."

The ground plan was completed in the Decorated period by the rebuilding of the nave, adding to it a south aisle, and erecting the central tower. Sundry windows were inserted during this period, and the tower was completed and capped by the fine spire, which is 212 ft. high. The ball flower on the angles points to the time of Edward II. During the Perpendicular period the walls were raised by the addition of clerestories, large windows were inserted in the chancel and south transept, and new roofs put on throughout. The north transept was the Lady chapel, and the south transept was known as the Bradburne quire. The whole of the ancient fittings have been swept away, except the screen-work in the north transept.

All the important monuments in the church are now placed in the north transept and its aisle. The earliest is an altar tomb, with fine

alabaster effigies of John Cokayne (not in armour), who died in 1372, and his son Edmund, killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1404. The next monument is that of Sir John Cokayne, who died in 1447, and his first wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Dabridgecourt. These effigies are drawn in vol. VII. of the Journal of the British Archæological Association, where a small shield is shown as lying near the lady's feet, bearing apparently the arms of Harthill, two bars. On the strength of this, more than one genealogist has endeavoured to prove certain facts, but the object is really only a broken off portion of the knights' solleret!! A third altar tomb bears an alabaster slab, with incised effigies of Sir Thomas Cokayne, who died 1537, and his wife Barbara (Fitzherbert.) A fourth tomb is placed under the north window. It bears brasses to Francis Cokayne (*ob.* 1538), and Dorothy (Marowe) his wife. This is the only brass now remaining in the county which has a canopy over the figures. The last of the Cokayne tombs is a fine mural one to Sir Thomas Cokayne (*ob.* 1592), and Dorothea (Ferrers) his wife. There is also here a monument, removed from the south transept in 1840, to Sir Humphrey Bradburne, who died in 1581, and Elizabeth (Turvyle) his wife. The only other medieval memorial of note is an ornamental recess in the chancel, opposite the sedilia, but this is perhaps the Easter sepulchre. In the north transept, with the Cokayne monuments, is Banks' famous figure of Penelope Boothby, who died in 1791, at the age of seven. There is some good early glass in the north transept and some remains of heraldic glass in the east window. A singular bracket in the north transept that formerly sustained the image of St. Modwen deserves notice. The font is Early English.

LONGFORD CHURCH.

At the time of Domesday Survey, Longford was known as Bubedene and possessed a priest and a church. About 1145 the advowson was given by Nicholas de Gresley to Kenilworth priory, but two centuries later it was again in lay hands. In 1343 a vicarage was formally ordained by the bishop and until 1863 there were both rectors and vicars of Longford.

The church is dedicated to St. Chad. It consists of chancel, nave with aisles and south porch, and a western tower. The nave is structurally Norman, but the aisles and chancel are of Decorated date, though not contemporary. The tower is a fine lofty Perpendicular one. The nave clerestories belong to the same period.

There are some good monuments, but they have been most capriciously moved about from time to time. In the chancel north wall is an effigy of a priest vested for mass. Of the series of Longford knightly effigies, the earliest is that now in the south

aisle, with camail and jupon; the arch under which it lies is not its proper home. The effigy originally here now lies in the chancel, on the north side. The crest on the helm under the head is very remarkable. A third effigy lies on the south side of the chancel, clad in complete plate, with an orle round the bascinet. These three figures seem to represent Sir Nicholas Longford, *ob.* 1356; his son Nicholas, *ob.* 1401, and a third Sir Nicholas, who died in 1416. Yet another Sir Nicholas Longford is commemorated by an alabaster effigy in the north-east corner of the chancel. He died in 1610. His wife's effigy lies in the opposite corner.

The east ends of the aisles were formerly screened off to form chapels, but the screens were demolished in 1826, and the various tombs broken up and the effigies distributed about the church.

The base and part of the shaft of the churchyard cross remain.

The road from Rocester to Derby which passes through Longford, is, for most of its course, principally the latter half, identical with the old Roman way to Derventio.

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH.

CHESTERFIELD CHURCH.

This is a fine cruciform church, principally of good Decorated work. It is chiefly remarkable for its spire, which is of wood covered with lead, but the heat of the sun has warped and twisted it in the most extraordinary manner, and it is now six feet out of the perpendicular. The church contains much interesting wood-work, and a number of tombs of the Foljambes.

There are some quaint remains of the old town, notably in the 'Shambles.'

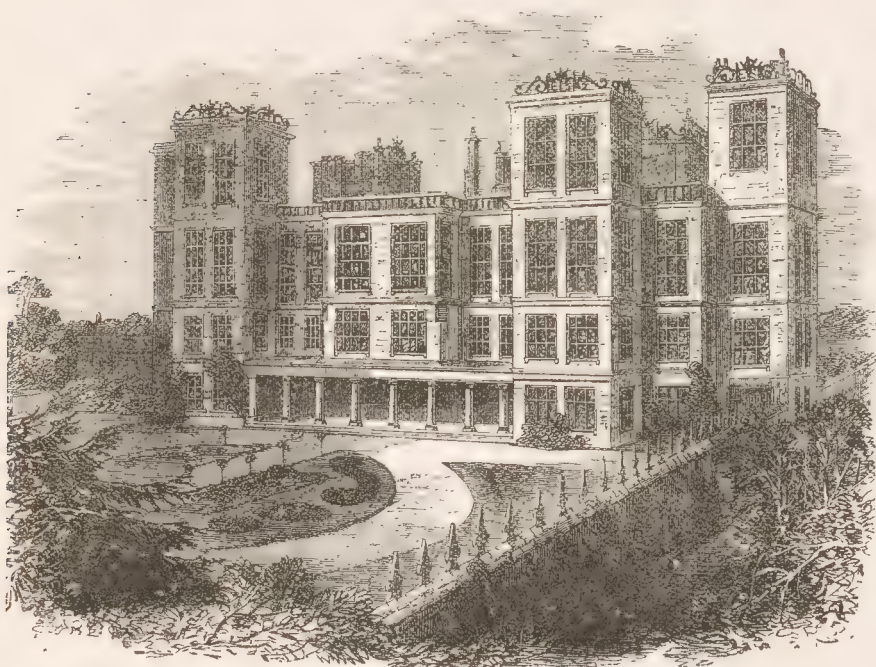
HARDWICK HALL.

This is seven miles distant from Chesterfield. It is situated in a deer-park of 620 acres. The hall is a fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, and is in plan a parallelogram, the longest side being 209 feet long. It has six towers which are about 100 feet high. The parapet is of open work, with the initials, etc., of the countess of Shrewsbury, who built it. The range of enormous windows along the front has given rise to the local saying—

"Hardwick Hall,
More glass than wall."

The building was erected between 1590 and 1597, probably from the designs of the Smithsons, by the famous "Bess of Hardwick." She was married four times:—(1) to Robert Barley; (2) to Sir

William Cavendish ; (3) to Sir William St. Loe, and (4) to George earl of Shrewsbury. After her fourth husband's death, she developed a passion for building. She built great houses at Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Worksop, and was engaged upon a fourth, at Owlcoates, when she died in 1607, at the age of eighty-seven. She had previously erected her own monument in the church of All Saints, Derby, where she is buried.



HARDWICK HALL.

The chief features at Hardwick are the *chapel*, which contains some fine pieces of medieval embroidery; the *dining-room*, a wainscotted apartment, with some interesting portraits; the *bedroom*, with curious hangings; the *drawing-room*, which is partly panelled, partly hung with tapestry illustrating the story of Esther and Ahasuerus; the *staircase*, with tapestry representing the story of Hero and Leander; the *state-room*, a fine large chamber with good tapestry, a great state bed, and a curious plaster frieze—the furniture should also be noticed; the *library*, with portraits of Geoffrey Hudson by Vandyke, "Bess of Hardwick," and others; *Mary queen of Scots' room*, with a splendidly embroidered bed of black velvet, which, with other work in this apartment, is attributed to the unfortunate queen Mary. There is also the *picture gallery*, a grand room, nearly

170 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 26 feet high, which extends almost the whole length of the east front of the house. It is lighted by eighteen huge windows, and the walls are covered with old tapestry. Among the portraits are those of queen Elizabeth and queen Mary; of Arabella Stuart when a child; a cartoon, by Holbein, of Henry VII., and of Henry VIII. as prince of Wales; of James V. of Scotland, and his queen, Mary of Lorraine; and the famous one of Mary queen of Scots, taken in her thirty-sixth year, and the tenth of her captivity; of lady Jane Grey; also a large number of royal and other later portraits.

Close to the Hall are some remains of an older structure.

A drive of about nine miles brings us to

WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

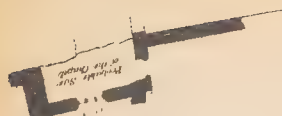
We have here, situated on an eminence, remains of a most extensive mansion erected by Ralph lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. It consists of two great courts, the whole having an extreme length of 416 feet, with an average width of about 220 feet. The great gate-house is in the south-west angle of the outer, or south court. On the left is a fine old barn, but the remainder of the south, and the whole of the east and west sides, have been ruined. The block between the two courts contains another gate-house, but the western portion of the range has been modernised internally. The east end of this block terminates in a lofty tower, from the summit of which is a good view of the surrounding country. The west side of the inner court has been nearly all pulled down. It is said to have contained the apartments which Mary queen of Scots occupied during her enforced stay here. On the north side is the great hall, with a beautiful oriel window, and well-designed porch opening into the screens. This fine hall was most cruelly treated in the seventeenth century by being cut into two stories, each with a number of rooms. The partition walls have only been removed of late years. Owing to the fall of the ground, the hall is built upon an undercroft, which has a fine vaulted roof, carried by a central row of columns. At the west end are the kitchen, butteries, etc., with the necessary cellarage. Along the north face of the hall was a pentice leading to the chapel, a detached building on the north-east, which appears to have been almost wholly demolished by the construction of a great ditch round this corner of the place during the civil wars.

The next possessors of Winfield manor house to lord Cromwell were the earls of Shrewsbury, who held it until the death of the sixth earl in 1616. During the civil war, Winfield was held by the earl of Pembroke for the Parliament, but it was captured by the Royalists in 1643—the Roundheads, however, recaptured it in

WINFIELD MANOR.

Note. The two buildings on the right are about 1800 ft. long.

NORTH



STATE APARTMENTS

BANQUETTING HALL

The building is a large, square, with a central hall.

Buttery

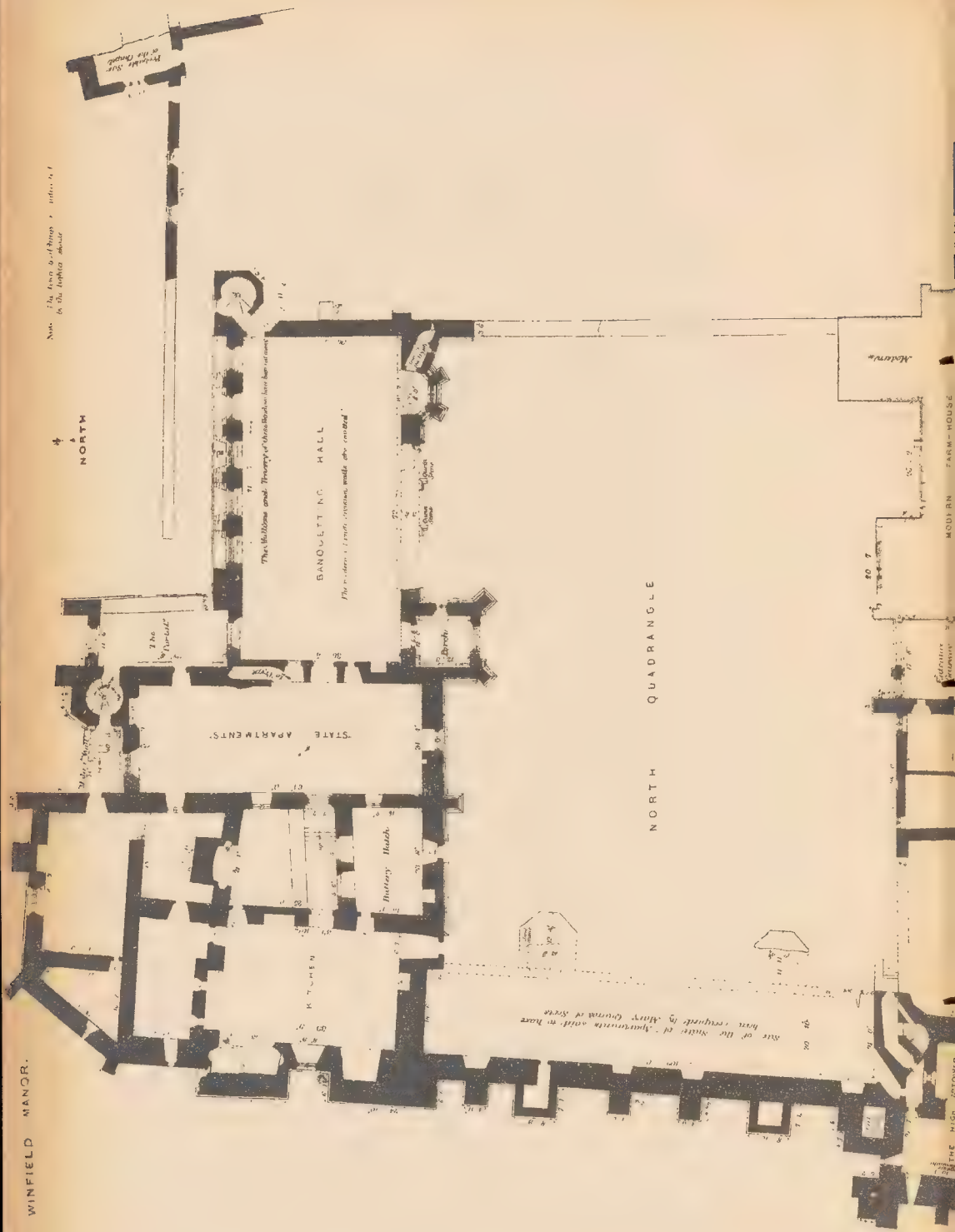
NORTH QUADRANGLE

Site of the State of Apartments and to have been occupied by many persons of note.

Molasses

MODERN FARM-HOUSE

THE HIGH STOWAGE







the following year. It was seemingly partially demolished by order of the Parliament in 1646.

At a later period it became the property of the Haltons, one of whom, in 1744, pulled much of it down to build a new house at the foot of the hill. Since then it has been allowed to fall into ruin.

FRIDAY, JULY 31ST.

BAKEWELL CHURCH.

Bakewell was anciently a place of some importance, for at the time of the Domesday Survey it possessed a church and *two* priests, a distinction only shared by Repton, the old capital of the Marchland. The old-English church was replaced by a Norman one *circa* 1110, parts of which yet remain. The church was granted in 1192 by John earl of Mortain to the cathedral church of Lichfield, which still possesses it. There were two chantries here. The one, that of our Lady, was founded by the Vernons, but its date is unknown. The other was dedicated to the Holy Cross, and founded by Sir Godfrey Foljambe and Avena his wife, *circa* 1344.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a chancel, north transept, large south transept with eastern aisle, a nave with aisles and south porch, and a central tower, octagonal at top, and surmounted by a spire.* In 1841, the building underwent "restoration" to such an extent that very little of the old fabric remains—almost all the nave, the central tower, and the south transept, having been completely rebuilt. The chancel is curious in having *two* east windows. It also contains a good piscina and sedilia, and some of the old stallwork with quaint misericordes. Until 1842 there remained the base of the Decorated *stone* rood screen. Stone rood screens still exist at Chelmorton and Ilkeston in this county. There is a fine wooden screen in the south transept, and a huge chest with numerous fastenings. Some of the old beams are reworked in the nave and aisle roofs. The west end of the nave is the original Norman work.

The Decorated font is curious. Its eight sides contain figures of saints under canopies.

Some good monuments remain. The most remarkable is a small mural one of alabaster, in the south aisle, to Sir Godfrey Foljambe (*ob.* 1377), and Avena (Ireland) his wife; they founded the chantry of the Holy Cross. In the south transept aisle, or

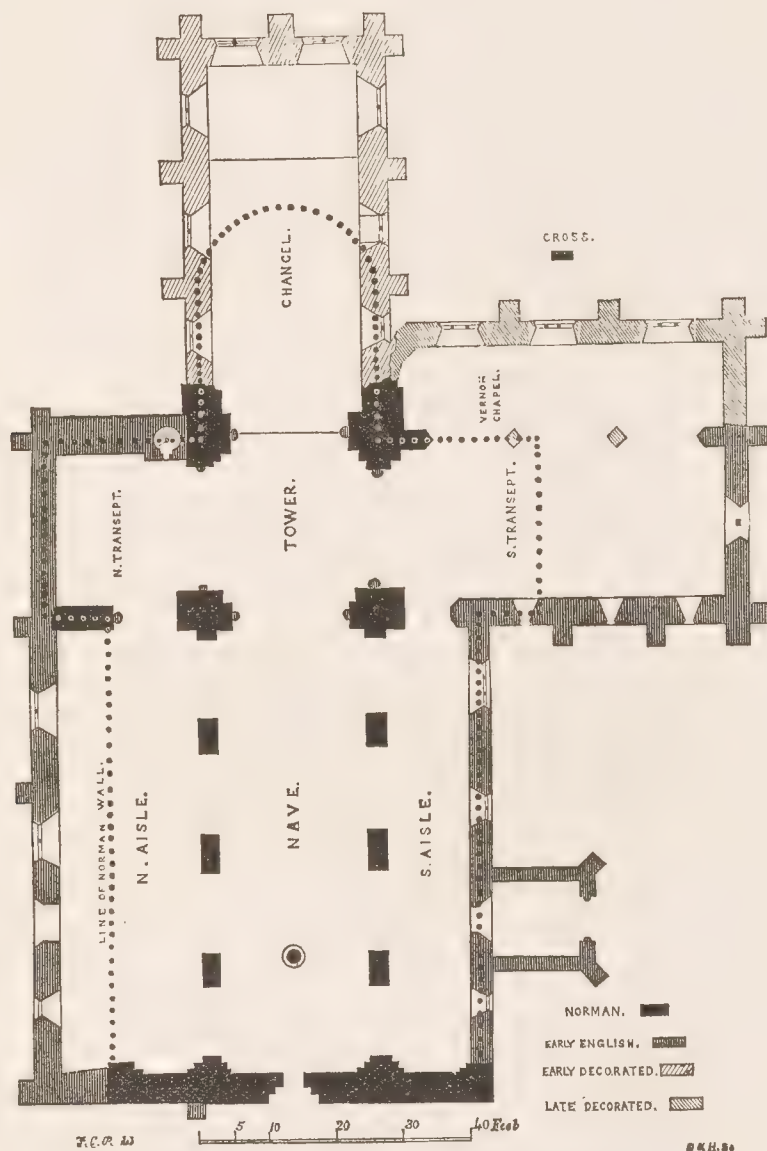
* The accompanying historical ground-plan shows the growth of the building.

"Vernon chapel," is a tomb with effigy to Sir Thomas Wendesley, who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403. Of the Vernon and Manners tombs, the earliest is that in the chancel to John Vernon, who died 1477. The others are in the "Vernon



BAKEWELL CHURCH.

chapel." The one in the centre commemorates Sir George Vernon and his two wives. Sir George died in 1567, and it is evident that the tomb was erected in his life-time, for the dates are left blank. At the south end of the chapel is the tomb of Dorothy Vernon and Sir John Manners, who died in 1611 and 1584 respectively; the monument is a good example of the period. At the opposite end of the chapel is a large and more elaborate monument to Sir George Manners and his wife Grace (Pierrepoint). He died in 1623, and this tomb was erected by his



BAKEWELL CHURCH.—HISTORICAL GROUND PLAN.

widow. There is a fourth tomb against the east wall to John Manners, who died in 1590.

The most noteworthy feature about Bakewell church is the unrivalled collection of early memorials found during the repairs between 1841 and 1851. There are about sixty fragments now preserved in the porch, and almost as many others were removed to the Bateman museum at Lomberdale House. They consist of gravestones, headstones, coped tombs, pieces of crosses, etc. A fine Anglian cross is still standing in the churchyard. There is a very quaint epitaph to one Philip Roe, on a gravestone on the left hand going up to the church.

HADDON HALL.

This most interesting place is about two miles south of Bakewell, on the hill side, overlooking the river Wye.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, the manor belonged to the crown, but shortly afterwards it was in the hands of William



ENTRANCE TO THE NAVE, HADDON CHAPEL.

Peverel. On his death it passed with his daughter and co-heiress



- A The Kitchen
 B The Hall
 C The Drawing Room
 D The Dining Room
 E The State and Chamber
 F The Bed Room
 G The Bed Room
 H The Bed Room
 I The Bed Room
 J The Bed Room
 K The Bed Room
 L The Bed Room
 M The Bed Room
 N The Bed Room
 O The Bed Room
 P The Bed Room
 Q The Bed Room
 R The Bed Room
 S The Bed Room
 T The Bed Room
 U The Bed Room
 V The Bed Room
 W The Bed Room
 X The Bed Room
 Y The Bed Room
 Z The Bed Room

PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF HADDON HALL.

- A The main entrance
- B The upper entrance
- C The middle entrance
- D The Chapel
- E The Hall
- F The dining room
- G H The library
- I The library
- J The library
- K The library
- L The library
- M The library
- N The library
- O The library
- P The library
- Q The library
- R The library
- S The library
- T The library
- U The library
- V The library
- W The library
- X The library
- Y The library
- Z The library



PLAN OF THE GROUND FLOOR OF HADDON HALL.



Alice to Richard Vernon. It remained with the Vernons till the death of Sir George Vernon about 1570, when it passed with Dorothy, his second daughter, to her husband, Sir John Manners, to which family, or rather to the duke of Rutland, it still belongs.

The plan of the building is roughly a parallelogram, divided into two courts by the hall and kitchen range. The average length and breadth are 250 and 150 feet respectively. The original entrance was at the north-east angle, beneath the "Eagle tower," but since the diversion of the road that once ran above the Hall, the chief door-way has been at the north-west corner. On entering here we find ourselves in the inner court. The north and west sides contain various living-rooms, etc.; the hall and buttery, etc., form the east side, and on the south is a curtain-wall, with rooms above, and the chapel.

The *chapel* is entered through a vestibule in the north-west corner of the court. It consists of a nave with aisles of unequal width, and a chancel with north-west turret. There are works of many dates here, including Norman, Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, and Jacobean. The holy-water stoup resembles a small font. The font itself is probably Norman. Most of the woodwork is *circa* 1624, but there are remains of the medieval fittings. Below the east windows of the chancel and south aisle lie the altar slabs. The sill of the east window—which contains some beautiful old glass, put in in 1427—has three recesses cut in it, perhaps for the crucifix and candlesticks. The other windows retain some of their old glazing. There are considerable remains of mural paintings. The chaplain's rooms were on the first-floor of the west side of the court, and not where the guides point out. Crossing the court, and entering by the late fourteenth century porch, which contains a Roman altar, we find ourselves in the "screens." To the left are four doorways:—(1) opens into the *buttery*, which retains its door with wicket, and other of its furniture—in one corner a flight of steps leads down to the beer cellar, etc.; (2) leads down a sloping passage to the great kitchen, which has two huge fire-places, with a formidable array of spits, hooks, etc., and most of its old fittings—adjoining are various larders and sculleries; (3) is the wine-cellar door; and (4) is the door to a flight of stairs, leading to the upper chambers on this side, several of which contain some very fine tapestry. The two usual doors in the screens open into the hall (35 ft. by 25 ft.), a lofty room, chiefly of early Decorated date, with its dais, gallery, oriel, and high table complete. But the original roof and its lantern have given place to the present poor substitute. A door in the south-east corner leads to a most interesting apartment behind the hall. Notice its beautiful panelling, the heraldic glass, the fire-place and its "dogs," the painted ceiling, and the charming oriel.

Returning to the hall, a stone stair leads, on the right, to a room with some good tapestry, and a fine fire-place and fire-dogs. Beyond are several smaller apartments with tapestried hangings.



THE CHANCEL, HADDON CHAPEL

Returning to the top of the stair, an ascent of several solid oak steps leads into the *long gallery*, a magnificent room (109 ft. long by 18 ft. wide), which forms the south side of the outer court. It is panelled throughout, and has a good ceiling. A door near the upper end opens into an ante-room, out of which is a strongly barred door leading into the gardens. This is always

pointed out by the guides as the door through which Dorothy Vernon eloped to join her lover, John Manners; but unfortunately the romantic story is a purely modern fiction.

Beyond this ante-room is the *state bed-room*, which contains a great state bed, with most beautiful embroidery of fifteenth century date. The walls are hung with tapestry illustrative of Æsop's Fables, and over the fire-place is Orpheus charming the beasts with his music. There is a good old table and looking-glass in the oriel. A few steps in the wall lead into the *page's room*, which is hung with tapestry. More steps lead into the *archers' room*, where there is a rack for stringing the cross-bows; and proceeding on and up the staircase, the summit of the *Eagle tower* is gained, whence there is a fine view. The outer court is surrounded by various offices. On descending the tower, and passing through "Dorothy Vernon's" door, a few steps lead down to the terrace, and upper and lower gardens, but the latter is now an overgrown wilderness.

Haddon Hall has been uninhabited since 1703.

It is not generally known that there is a most remarkable parallel in plan and arrangement between Haddon Hall and Queen's College, Cambridge, the only real difference being in the position of the gate-house.

ARBOR LOW.

About four miles beyond, Youlgreave, and a short distance from the road to the left, is the prehistoric monument known as Arbor Low.

It consists of a circular platform 173 feet in diameter, with an outer circle formed of some thirty odd stones, once probably erect and in pairs, but now prostrate and broken. In the centre are several large stones which may have formed a cist.

The whole is surrounded by a vallum, with an *inner* ditch—an almost unique feature. There are entrances on the north and south. Close to the latter is a small barrow which was opened in 1845, and found to contain a cist with burnt bones.

About 350 yards to the south-west is a sepulchral mound, known as Gib Hill, once connected with Arbor Low by an earthen rampart; and a short distance further on is the Roman way from Buxton to (probably) Wirksworth.

Arbor Low has been scheduled under the Ancient Monuments Act. In size it ranks amongst the six largest stone circles known.

YOULGREAVE CHURCH.

The church of All Saints, Youlgreave, consists of chancel, nave with aisles and south porch, and western tower. The nave and aisles are for the most part Norman, though both the latter

have been widened at a later date. The chancel and western tower are Perpendicular; the clerestory seems later. The nave extends 27 feet further west than its aisles. The church was restored by Mr. Norman Shaw in 1869-70. Some of the old fittings that remained have been worked up.

There is a curious little figure in the north wall of the nave, but the most remarkable object is the font, which has a small holy water stoup attached to the side, supported by a fearful beast. This font was formerly in the neighbouring church of Elton.

In the chancel is a good effigy of a cross-legged knight; there is also a small altar-tomb with miniature figure in armour to Thomas Cockayne, who died 1488. Against the east end of the south aisle is a piece of carved alabaster, apparently a combination of reredos and monument. It is dated 1492.

There is also a small brass in the south aisle to Frideswide Gilbert (1604).

In the north aisle is a large monument to Roger Rowe, who died 1613, and his wife.

The glass in the east window, representing our Lord and the four Evangelists, is the work of Messrs. Morris & Co., after designs by Mr. Burne Jones.



THE "PEACOCK," ROWSLEY.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

SAWLEY CHURCH.

The manor of Sawley, or Sallowe, at the time of the Domesday Survey, pertained to the bishop of Chester—Peter bishop of Lichfield having moved the see thither in 1067. It then had a priest and two churches—probably Sawley and Wilne. But Sawley belonged to the see of Lichfield at a much earlier date, for ever since the first institution of prebendaries at Lichfield by bishop Æthelwald in 822, there has been a prebendary of Sawley. Since 1255 the church of Sawley has been attached to the office of treasurer of the cathedral church. Sawley was made a vicarage in 1266, but continued so only for about two centuries.

A chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary was founded here by Ralph de Chaddesden, treasurer of Lichfield, *inter* 1259-1266.

The church is dedicated to All Saints, and is chiefly remarkable for the remains of its ancient fittings and arrangements. It consists of a chancel, nave with aisles and south porch, and western tower and spire.

The chancel arch and a fragment of the north wall of the chancel seem to be part of the pre-Norman church. The next work in point of date is the west end of the north aisle, which has belonged to a narrower aisle than the present one. The nave and aisles seem to have been rebuilt a little later. The Burton Chartulary records that Ralph de Chaddesden built the "chapel of the blessed Mary" when founding his chantry, between 1259 and 1266. The north aisle was the Lady chapel. The aisle windows coarsely resemble the late Decorated ones in the south aisle of St. Peter's, Derby. The chancel is Decorated, but the east window is a "restoration." The other chancel windows are not all of the same date. A curious late Perpendicular recess has been built out at the west end of the south side of the chancel, simply as a receptacle of a tomb. The steeple is singular in having no real tower arch, but instead a solid wall pierced with a door. This wall has original corbels to support a western gallery. Both tower and spire are Perpendicular. There is also a clerestory of the same period, with a good roof with bosses, but this is apparently of two dates. The weather-mold of a high-pitched roof remains on the tower.

At a short distance from the east end of the chancel a solid wall is built about eight feet high. The space behind forms the vestry, and is entered by a door on the north side, which has some good ironwork. This wall is an insertion, and partly blocks up the old

piscina. Another one was therefore made in the corner of the sill of the Perpendicular south window, which sill also forms the sedilia. On the opposite side is a good double locker, which has lost its doors. The medieval chancel seats still remain, returned against the Perpendicular wood-screen. They are singularly massive. The aisles retain considerable portions of the parcloles which screened them off, and a number of the old benches have escaped destruction. The pulpit is of good Jacobean work. The font is a plain octagonal stone. The church contains no less than four effigies of priests; three in mass vestments, the fourth in the dress of a secular canon. Two of these lie in the porch, a third is in the vestry behind the altar, but the fourth fortunately stands in its original position in the south chancel recess.

There is a canopied tomb in the north wall of the chancel, and another tomb at the east end of the nave, with brasses of members of the Bothe family.

SANDIACRE CHURCH.

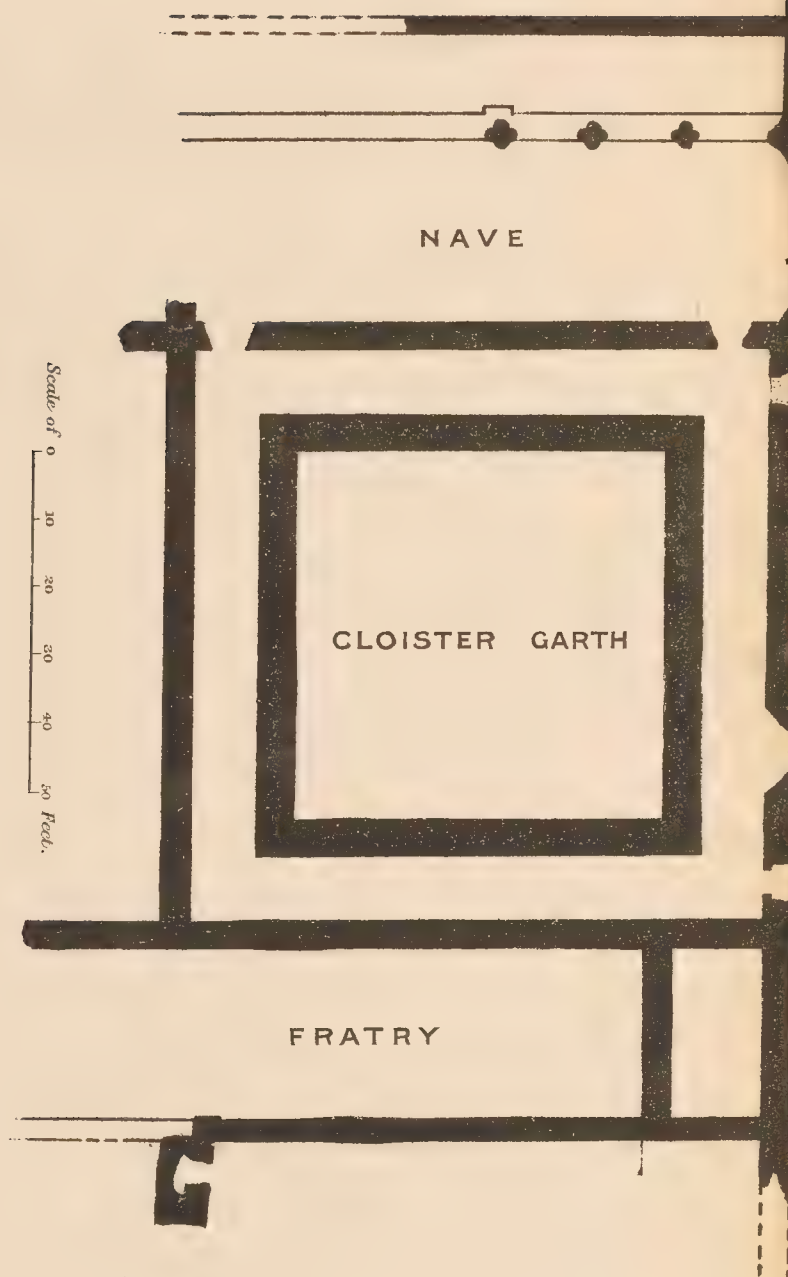
This church is dedicated to St. Giles, and consists of a chancel, nave, and west tower with spire. The nave and chancel arch are Norman; but portions of the church may be Saxon. The chancel is a large and fine one of Decorated date, with rather curious details. The window tracery is very good, and the sedilia and piscina should be noticed. There is a singular gravestone on the chancel floor. The font is early Perpendicular.

There was a priest and a church here at the time of the Domesday Survey.

The church was given by bishop Roger Longespée to his cathedral church of Lichfield, *circa* 1280, for the endowment of a prebendary of Sandiacre.

DALE ABBEY.

The earliest ecclesiastical fame of Dale is in connection with its hermitage. A certain baker, who lived in Derby, a religious and God-fearing man, and very good to the poor, was bidden by the blessed Virgin in a vision to go and leave all that he had and go to Depedale, and there to serve her and her Son. On awaking, he forthwith set out, and having found the place by accident, he cut out for himself a home in the rock, and there served God day and night in the midst of great privations. Some time after he was discovered by Ralph Fitz-Geremund, the lord of the place, who was at first indignant at a person daring to make a habitation in his wood without permission. But after hearing his tale he so pitied his miserable case, that he gave him the tithes of the mill of Borrowash for his support. The hermit's piety did not, however,



NAVE

Scale of 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet.

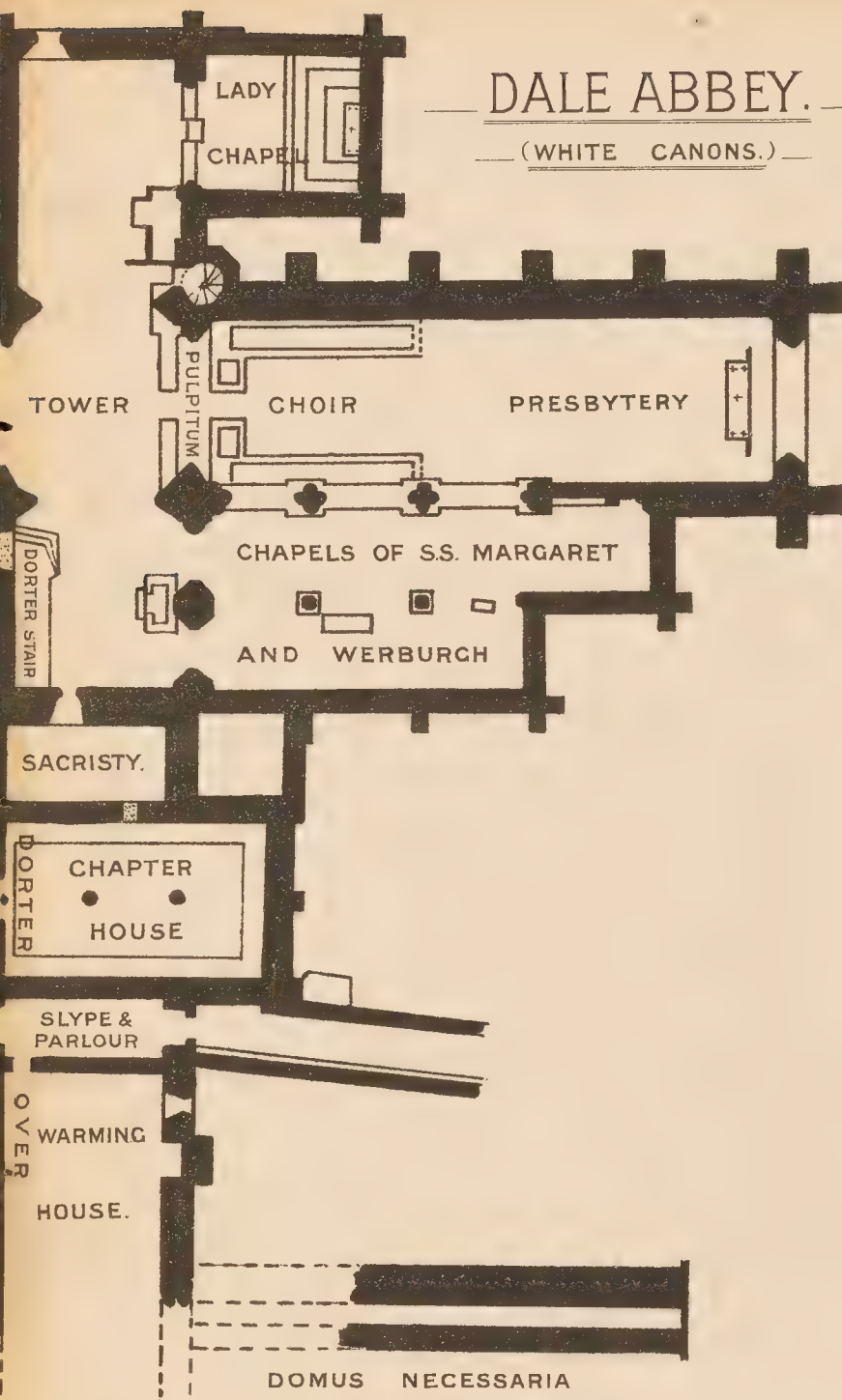
CLOISTER GARTH

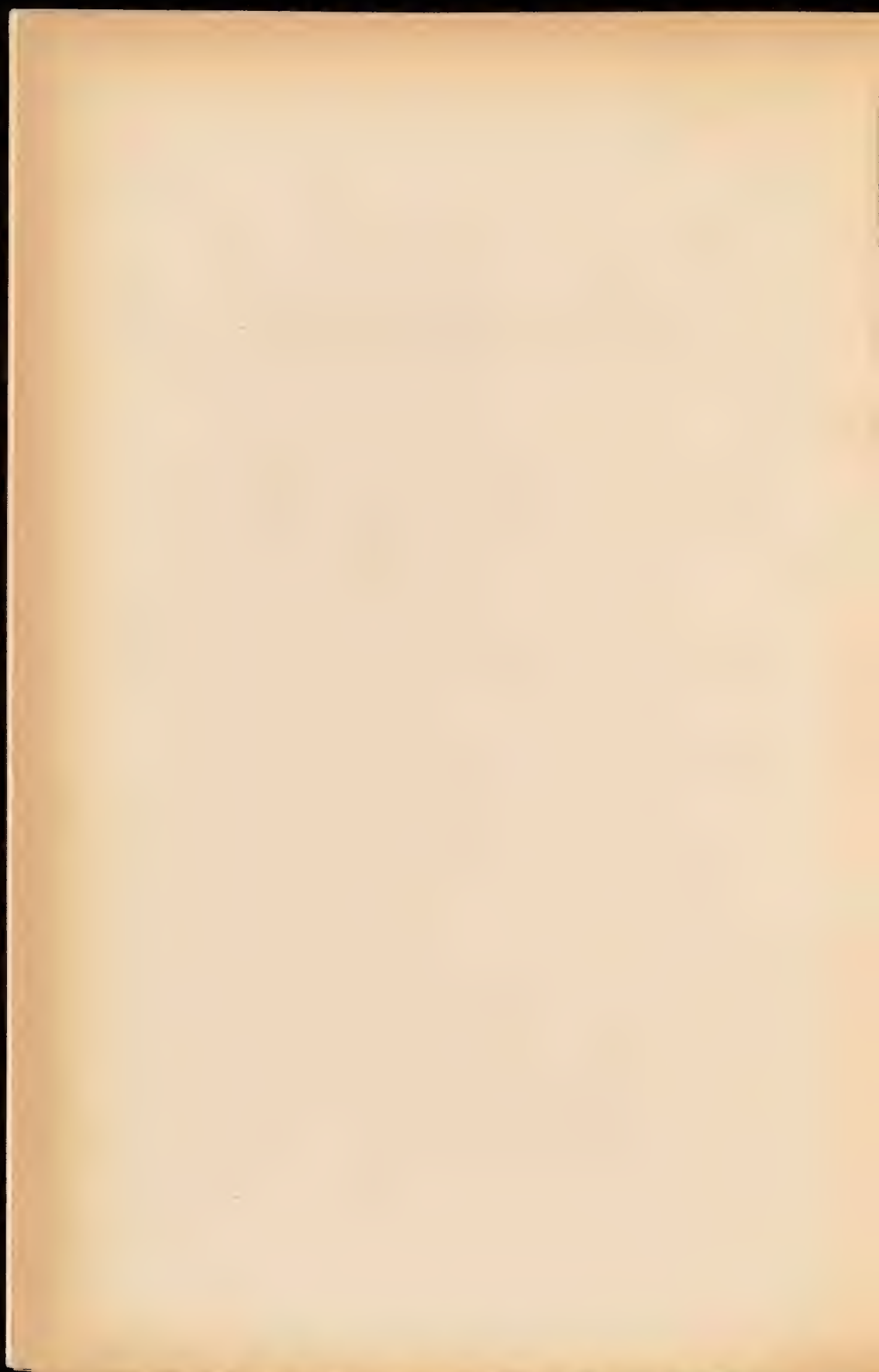
FRATRY

A.B. & W. H. ST. J. H.

DALE ABBEY.

(WHITE CANONS.)





escape the envy of the great enemy of mankind, who tried his faith and constancy in every way. So the hermit left his rocky abode and removed a little further west, where he found a spring, beside which he made himself a hut and an oratory where he spent the rest of his days.

The hermit's cell still remains in the wood overhanging the dale, just beyond the church, and his hut and oratory and well are represented by the church and the adjoining house, close to which is his well.

The church is a singular little building, principally Perpendicular, but with traces of much older work, consisting of a chancel and nave with south aisle. It retains some of its old fittings. The font has figures of the Crucifix and the blessed Virgin.

The adjoining house was, until a year or two ago, a most picturesque half-timbered edifice, with a door connecting it with the church, both house and church being practically under one roof.

The abbey of St. Mary "de Parco Stanley" or Dale, was founded about 1150, by Serlo de Grendon, lord of Badeley, who established here a prior and five canons from Calke, a house of black canons near Repton. These canons built themselves a church and offices, but after a time they became relax in their obedience to the rule, and began to hold themselves too remissly in the services of God, and to frequent the forest more than the church. They were therefore removed by order of the king. Their places were taken by six canons from Tupholme, a house of white canons in Lincolnshire. In spite of the gift of Stanley Park their sojourn was spent in great poverty, and after enduring it for seven years, they were recalled by their abbot.

William de Grendon, son of Serlo, then obtained five other white canons from Welbeck, but, meeting with similar misfortunes to their Lincolnshire brethren, they too returned after a brief stay to their mother house.

We now come to the final foundation of this abbey. William, son of Ralph Fitz-Geremund, had recently purchased the vill of Stanley, and purposed bestowing it on his daughter Matilda, who had seven years before married Geoffrey de Salicosa-Mara. But Geoffrey and Matilda being childless, obtained his consent to apply it to founding a house of white canons in Stanley Park, which William de Grendon furthered by endowing it with the house of Depedale. With this encouragement, Geoffrey and Matilda visited Newhouse, the mother abbey of the white canons, and obtained thence nine canons, who were established in the new monastery. The date of this event is *circa* 1200. The abbey was suppressed in 1540, and as no parochial rights were involved, was ruined piecemeal. A good deal, however, remained at the

beginning of the last century, but in our day only one arch is left standing.

In 1878 and 1879 the site was carefully excavated by the Derbyshire Archæological Society, when most of the ground plan of the church, with the chapterhouse and part of the claustral buildings was laid open. The accompanying plan shows the extent of the excavations, which were productive of many interesting details, including a unique effigy of a canon of the Order, and several good slabs. All the smaller objects found are preserved in a wooden hut built over the chapter-house, which also contains the effigy and other monuments *in situ*.

MORLEY CHURCH.

This church is dedicated to St. Matthew, and consists of a chancel and nave, both with aisles, a south porch, and western tower with spire. It contains a fine series of monuments, and some good old glass. The nave opens into the aisles by two Norman arches on each side, which are pierced through older walls. The chancel is Decorated. The later work of the church is of peculiar interest, on account of its being dated. A brass in the north aisle to Ralph de Stathum, who died 1380, states that he caused "*istam capellam*" to be built, and that his widow Godithe "*presentem ecclesiam cum campanili de novo construxit.*" She died in 1418. A second brass ascribes the reconstruction of the church and steeple to Godithe and her son Richard, who died 1391, and its completion to the year 1403. The older parts of the aisles, with the tower and spire, are clearly the work thus dated. The porch is early Decorated, and is said, but apparently without authority, to have been brought here from Dale abbey.

There is a brass in the north aisle with figures of John Stathum (*ob.* 1434) and Cecily, his wife, praying to St. Christopher. The inscription records that John gave to the church three bells. One of the three still hangs in the tower, but the other two have been re-cast. To this person may be due the building of the chancel-aisle and nave clerestory. There are several other brasses to the Stathums, three of which bear figures of St. Christopher. The later tombs belong to the Sacheverells.

At the dissolution of Dale abbey in 1540, certain of the windows, with the painted glass they contained, were set up here in the north aisle, which was enlarged to accommodate them. There were originally five, but only two retain the old glazing, and one of those has been very much "restored." The east window of the north aisle has some very fine glass, with figures of the blessed Virgin, St. Ursula and the *eleven* virgins, and St. Mary Magdalen, with subjects from the *Te Deum* below. It is doubtful whether this is Dale abbey glass. The first north window is from Dale,

and represents the legend of the Holy Cross, in compartments. The next window contains, in similar compartments, the quaint history of St. Robert of Knaresborough, but much of the glass is modern. The east window of the south aisle has good memorial glass to John Sacheverell (*ob.* 1485) and his wife, Joan Stathum. The chief figures are SS. Peter and Elizabeth. The first south window is very good. It has figures of St. Roger, St. John of Bridlington, and St. William of York, with the four evangelists in the centre. The next window is patchwork, but has one or two beautiful fragments. There are many good tiles in the flooring, one has the Stathum arms with three bells in the angles, and probably commemorates John Stathum's gift to the church.

In the churchyard is the stump of the cross, and just inside the rectory gate is another, but nearly perfect. This is not *in situ*.

A drive of two miles brings us to

BREADSALL CHURCH.

This church consists of a chancel, nave with north aisle and south porch, and a good western tower and spire. It is dedicated to All Saints. The earliest part of the church is the south doorway, which is of late Norman character. It retains a medieval door with scroll hinges. The Early English period is represented by the tower, and (in part) the chancel. The battlements of the tower, and the spire, are later. During the first part of the Decorated period the north aisle was erected, and later still the south wall of the nave and chancel was rebuilt, and the three square-headed windows inserted. (These should be compared with those at Tideswell.) At the same time the chancel arch was removed. The eastern bay of the chancel has Perpendicular windows.

The church contains very little of interest, except a very fine alabaster figure of our Lady of Pity, found under the floor in 1877, and a curious old double reading desk with eight chained books.

The building underwent "restoration" in 1877, when a new chancel arch was inserted, the nave roof raised to the old pitch, but placed *above* the weather-mold, and the area re-seated. A number of beautiful bench ends, and considerable remains of a fine rood screen are stowed away in the tower.

The half-timbered, but fearfully "restored" old house opposite the west end of the church, is an ancient manor house known formerly as Over Hall.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3RD.

REPTON CHURCH.

That portion of the road from Derby beyond Littleover is on the line of the Roman way called the Rykneld Street, but three miles further on our route turns off to the left and through the village of Willington. Just after crossing the Trent, in a field on the left-hand, are some curious earthworks, probably sepulchral. The slack water at the foot of the hill on which Repton church stands is the old channel of the Trent.

Previous to the Norman Conquest, Repton was a place of considerable importance. It was the capital of the Marchland, and Diuma, the first bishop of the Mercians, was consecrated in 656, and buried at Repton; and the see of the bishopric was here until St. Chad's consecration in 664, when it was removed to Lichfield. According to Ingulf, the Danes attacked and seized Repton in 874, drove king Burhred from the throne of the Mercians, and destroyed a great monastery founded here more than two centuries before.

That there was a church here in pre-Norman times is proved by the remains of it, and the Domesday survey states that it had two priests, a distinction shared by Bakewell alone of Derbyshire churches.

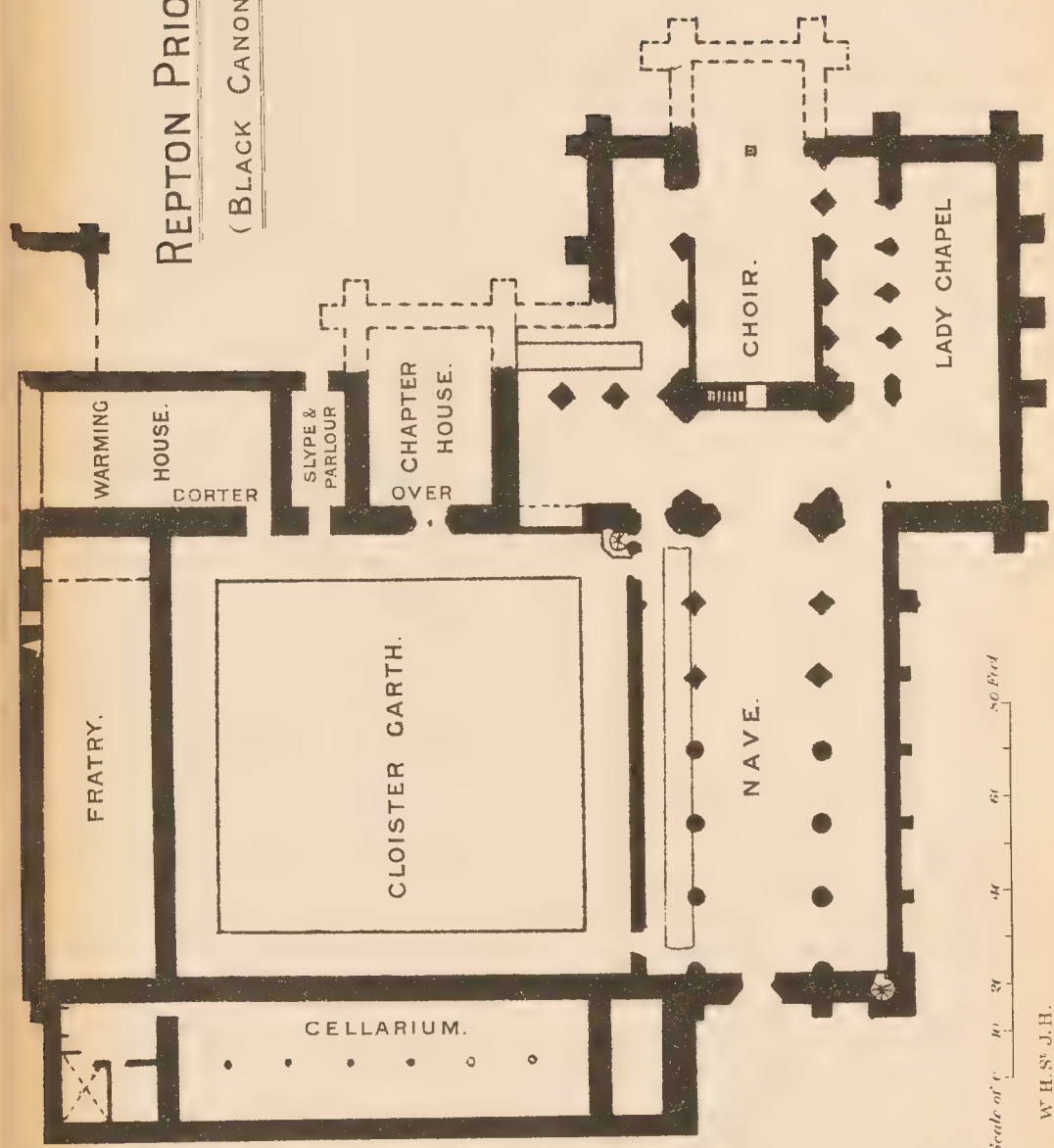
About the middle of the twelfth century the church was given to the canons of Calke priory by Matilda, widow of Ranulf earl of Chester, on condition that they moved their house to Repton, which they shortly afterwards did. The church was served by them until the suppression of their priory in 1538, and was always strictly parochial.

Repton church is dedicated to St. Wystan, who was a pious Mercian prince. It consists of a chancel with undercroft, a shallow south transept, a nave with aisles and south porch, and western tower with lofty spire.

The chancel, to within a foot or so of the wall-plate, with its crypt, is structurally Saxon, but the walls were slightly raised in the early Decorated period, when the present 4-light windows were inserted. The crypt is 17 feet square, and was entered from the church by two curved passages. It has a confessionary window at the west end. The three disengaged sides had originally small projecting rectangular recesses. The roof, too, was only of wood. The present vault and its pillars and wall pilasters were inserted in the Norman period. At the same time the old nave, which

REPTON PRIORY.

(BLACK CANONS.)



Scale of f. 10 20 40 60 80 Feet

W.H.S. J.H.

Mr. Irvine thinks was of wood, was rebuilt. Its two eastern bays on each side remained until 1854, when they were replaced by the present ones, *for the sake of uniformity!* Two of the pillars have lately been stuck up in the porch. The nave arcades and some of the windows are Decorated. The square-headed Decorated window in the south aisle should be compared with those at Breadsall. The south porch is of the same date, but has been much pulled about. The tower and spire are of early Perpendicular work. The interior is blocked up by floors, etc., but has a good groined vault. The clerestory and fine wooden roof are also Perpendicular. The church was "restored and beautified" in 1792. Until that time there was a good tomb, with the effigy of a knight, at the east end of the north aisle, but it was then demolished, and the effigy removed to the crypt, where it still lies, though sorely injured. The church contains a number of monuments to the Thacker family.

REPTON PRIORY.

Towards the end of the eleventh century a priory of black canons was established at Calke. About 1160, Matilda countess of Chester granted to the canons of Calke the working of the quarry of Repton, and the advowson of the church of St. Wystan, on condition that they removed to Repton whenever a suitable opportunity should occur. The foundation of Repton priory was effected about 1170, and Calke then became a dependent cell to it.

The priory is situated immediately to the east of the parish church. The precinct is enclosed on three sides by its old stone wall. Of the Decorated gatehouse only the outer arch remains. Nothing is left of the almonry and other buildings of the outer court, and of the main buildings the *cellarium* is the only part standing. The priory was granted at the suppression in 1538 to one Thacker, who, according to Fuller, pulled the church down on a single Sunday, on hearing the news of queen Mary's accession. The *cellarium* was purchased of Thacker by Sir John Porte, and converted into a habitation for the grammar school he founded at Repton in 1556. It still forms part of the school buildings, but has been so divided and altered as to retain but little of its ancient character. Some of the pillars of the undercroft remain in the basement. Over the fireplace in the big schoolroom is a fine series of encaustic tiles, discovered in the priory kiln in 1866. The site of the priory church, which was purely conventual, has been recently excavated with most satisfactory results. The greater part of the work was of Decorated date. The accompanying ground plan shows the disposition of the

church and claustral buildings. The church was about 200 feet long.

The visitors who went round the monasteries shortly before the suppression reported that there was here a pilgrimage to St. Guthlac, and to his bell, which was reputed to cure faceache if applied to the part affected. Some fine fragments, apparently of the saint's shrine, were found during the excavations.

The priory was dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The building called the Hall, on the old bank of the Trent, and now the head-master's house, was erected about two centuries ago, but seemingly on the site of some part of the priory, for on the river side of the house a most curious brick tower has been incorporated with it. It is usually ascribed to prior Overton (1436—1438), and is an early specimen of medieval brickwork.

BREEDON PRIORY.

A drive of about 8 miles, past Foremark and through Melbourne, brings us to Breedon Hill, an outlier of carboniferous limestone rising boldly above the surrounding keuper sandstone. So prominent a landmark may well have been chosen for the site of a stronghold, and on ascending the path to the summit, it will be seen that the top has been encircled by a fine earthen rampart with outer ditch, locally known as the Bulwarks. The south-east part has been removed through quarrying operations, but most of the remainder of the circuit can be traced. It is particularly perfect for some distance on the left-hand when ascending the hill from the south, and another fine length remains on the east. No systematic plan or examination of this extensive earthwork appears to have been yet made.

Almost in the centre are the remains of the priory church of Breedon.

This church is dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulf, and was given about 1144 by Robert de Ferrers, to the Augustinian priory of St. Nostell, Yorks., and a prior and five canons were thereupon established here. The church, which was parochial and conventual, was purchased of the king at the suppression of the priory by Francis Shirley of Staunton Harold, and given by him to the parish, so that the whole building thus became parochial.

Only a portion of the church bought by Francis Shirley now remains. It consists of a choir and aisles of four bays, the once central tower, and south transept converted into a vestry and porch. The nave and its aisle have been demolished. North transept there appears never to have been. The abode of the canons was probably a house on the north side, and not a cloister with a circuit of buildings.

The first church of which there are any traces was a Norman one, but the base of the tower is all that remains, excepting a number of curious carvings in low relief inserted in the east walls of the transept and chancel externally. The nave had a south aisle, but nothing of either is now standing except a respond set up against the blocked tower arch. The transept has been much injured; it retains a nice little door inside, opening into the south choir aisle, and there are traces of its having been vaulted. At the beginning of the Early English period the Norman chancel was replaced by the present choir, but this has been so much altered that its original state is not at first apparent. Decorated windows have replaced nearly all the Early English lancets, and the buttresses have been considerably strengthened to bear the thrust of the aisle vaults. The east end has been most unfortunate; a huge Georgian window having been inserted in the central portion. The clerestory is Perpendicular, but the two sides are unlike. The roof is modern. The tower was raised in the Perpendicular period. The chief internal features are the font, a good Perpendicular one, covered with shields of arms; the Ferrers' pew, a stately canopied structure erected by Sir Henry Shirley in 1627; and some good late Shirley tombs in the north aisle, which is railed off from the church. There are some bits of old glass in the north aisle, and a large number of pieces of Early English sculpture inserted in the walls over the arcades and elsewhere.

MELBOURNE CHURCH.

Two miles to the north of Breedon is Melbourne. Here was formerly a royal castle, for nineteen years the prison of John duke of Bourbon, who was captured at the battle of Agincourt. It stood to the north-west of the church, and was demolished at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and no remains of it exist except a portion of the curtain wall.

A church and priest are mentioned in Domesday as being on the royal manor of Melbourne, and Melbourne church was one of the first endowments of the see of Carlisle on its foundation by Henry I. in 1133. The bishops of Carlisle had a palace and a park here, and were allowed to hold their ordinations in the parish church, when the inroads of the Scots rendered Carlisle unsafe.

A chantry of St. Katharine was founded in the church in 1380 by William Bars of King's Newton.

A chantry to St. Michael was also founded in 1348 by Richard de Melbourn.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a chancel, central tower, north and south transepts, nave with aisles, and western portico flanked by two small towers. Excepting the

upper part of the tower and the eastern half of the chancel, the whole church is, in the main, Norman, *circa* 1120. The portico has a fine west door, and is groined within, thus forming a large western gallery opening into the church. The arcades are of five bays, and enriched with the chevron molding. The nave clerestory is of different dates, the north side being Norman, and the south Early English. Each side has a wall passage, with an open arcade on the nave side.

The tower has internally a triple tier of wall arcading, and was doubtless originally an open lantern.

Both transepts and the chancel once had eastern apses, but that of the latter was removed, and the chancel lengthened in late Perpendicular times. Over the groining of the chancel apse was a large upper chamber, entered from the wall passage of the central lantern. Each transept had an altar, but it is not quite clear when the apses were destroyed.

The Perpendicular rood-screen remains. There is a good early grave slab, with some later alabaster memorials of the Hardings, in the south transept, behind the organ. In the same place is also an effigy of a knight of the Melbourn family, in mail hauberk and surcoat.

The font is Early English. The upper part of the Norman central tower has been replaced by a plainer one of uncertain date. The church was restored by Sir G. G. Scott in 1862, at which time the western towers received their slated spires. Traces of all the three apses are visible externally.

Close to the west end of the church is a large medieval tithe barn, probably of thirteenth century date, that once belonged to the bishops of Carlisle.

There was formerly another church at Melbourne dedicated to the blessed Virgin Mary, but no traces of it remain.

Melbourne Hall was built about 1700, on the old estate of the bishop of Carlisle. Baxter wrote his "Saint's Rest" here. The gardens are laid out in the Dutch style.

The road from Melbourne to Derby (eight miles), crosses the river Trent by an old bridge nearly three quarters of a mile long. Only 138 yards of its length actually crosses the river, but the rest is necessitated by the oftentimes flooded state of the adjoining meadows in winter. Much of the bridge is of early date, but the portion over the river has been rebuilt in modern times. In the medieval days there was a bridge-chapel here, for the Church Goods' Commissioners report in 1552 :—

"We have a chappell edified and buylded uppon Trent, in ye mydest of the greate streame annexed to Swerston bregge, the whiche had certayne stuffe belongyng to it, ij desks to knele in, a table of wode, and certayne barres of yron and glasse in the windos, whiche Mr. Edward Beamont, of Arleston, hath taken away to his owne use, and we saye that if the Chapell dekeye the brydge wyll not Stonde."

The southern end of Swarkeston* bridge marks the point reached by the advanced guard of Prince Charles Edward Stuart's army in 1754.

Swarkeston church contains some fine late monuments of the Harpur family, but is otherwise not worth a visit, as only the tower is old.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

THE PEAK CASTLE.

A journey of six miles, nearly all uphill, from Chapel-en-le-Frith, brings us to the head of the magnificent vale of Hope. The first five miles is through a wild and rugged district, but on turning the corner beneath the hill called Mam Tor, which has some British earthworks on the summit, the whole valley suddenly bursts into view.

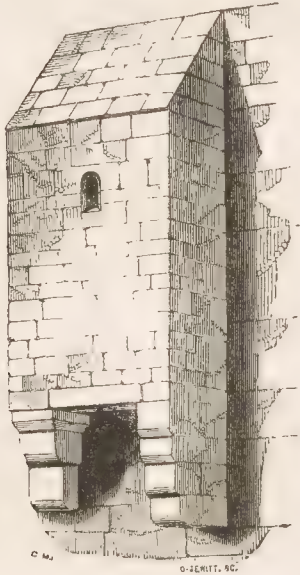


PEAK CASTLE.—SOUTH SIDE OF THE KEEP.

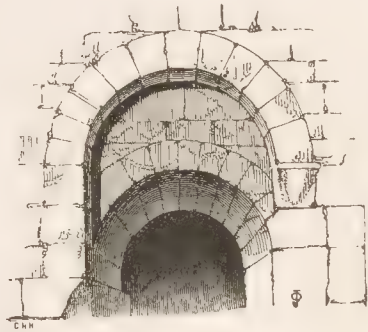
The Peak castle overhangs the town of Castleton on the south, and is notable not so much for its size and extent, as for its

* Pronounced *S'vors'n*.

extremely strong position, three of its sides being practically inaccessible for offensive purposes, and the fourth almost so. The precinct is roughly oblong in shape, and retains most of its curtain wall. The entrance was through a gatehouse at the east end. In the south-west angle, perched on the very edge of the precipice, is the keep, a characteristic Norman rectangular tower of three stories, nearly 60 feet high, and measuring 21ft. 3½in. by 19ft. 2in. internally. It has unfortunately been robbed of much of its ashlar facing. There are some traces of herring-bone masonry in the basement, and also in the west side of the curtain wall.



PEAK CASTLE.—THE GARDEROBE.

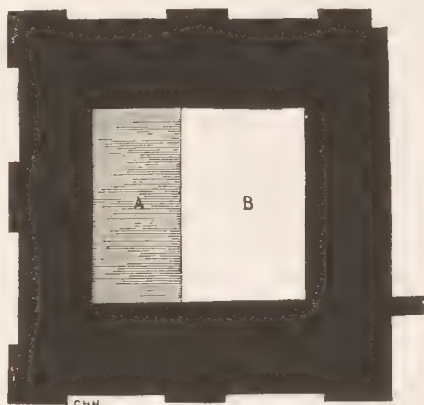


PEAK CASTLE.—THE KEEP DOORWAY.

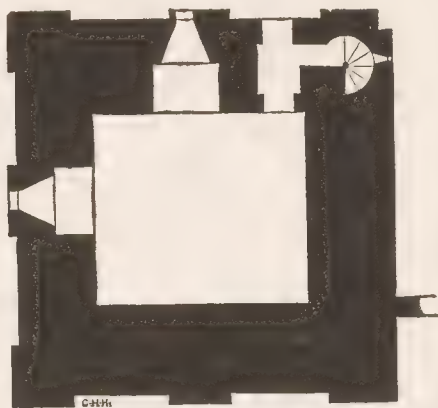
The accompanying cuts show the plan of the precinct and of each floor, together with the original door of entrance, the garde-robe, and the view of the keep from the south. Most of the work is *circa* 1175, but the herring-bone masonry points to an earlier structure, probably erected by William Peverel the elder, towards the close of the Conqueror's reign.

Castleton church contains very few traces of medieval work except a fine Norman chancel arch.

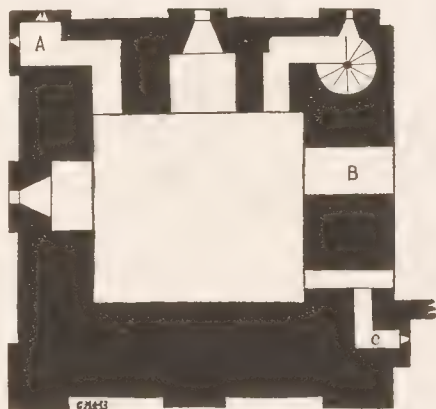
A curious old custom is maintained here annually on May 29th. The ringers and others parade the town, preceded by a man on horseback carrying a huge oak garland. At even the garland is hoisted up to the top of the church tower, and is left to wither away there, together with oak branches tied to the four pinnacles, until the anniversary again comes round.



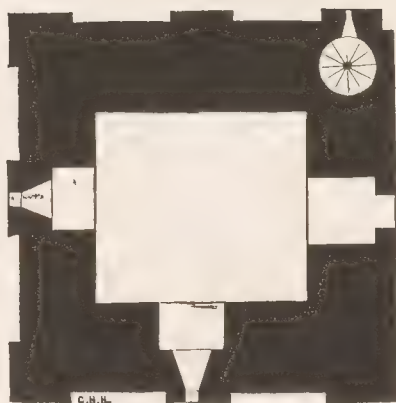
PLAN OF BASEMENT.



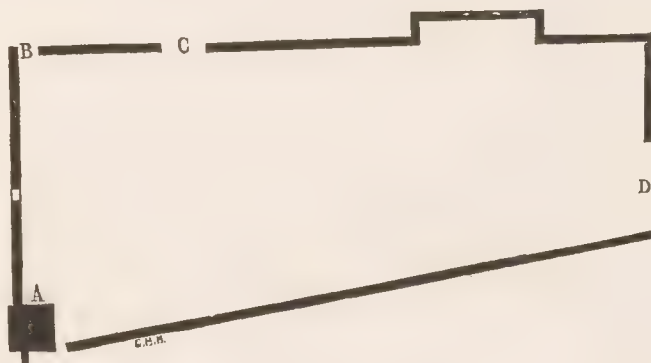
GROUND PLAN.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR.



PEAK CASTLE.—GROUND PLAN.

The road from Castleton to Tideswell passes through the village of Hope. The church is an interesting structure, but its chancel was most wantonly and unnecessarily pulled down by the present vicar a few years ago and rebuilt. There is the shaft of a fine pre-Norman churchyard-cross standing in the vicarage grounds. A mile further on the road branches off to Tideswell at Brough. Close to the junction of the two roads, on the rising ground on the right, is the site of the Roman station of *Navio*. Its rectangular form and rounded angles are easily traceable. It has not yet been systematically explored, but many remains of its former occupiers have been found here from time to time. There was a Roman way from Brough to Buxton, traces of which remain. A further drive of five miles through Bradwell Dale brings us to Tideswell. Not quite a mile beyond Bradwell, on the left hand, is Hazelbache Hall, an old Elizabethan residence of the Vernons.

TIDESWELL CHURCH.

Until about 1254 Tideswell was a chapelry of Hope, but bishop Roger de Weseham then constituted it a separate parish and an independent vicarage. Together with its once mother church of Hope it was given by John earl of Mortain, in 1192, to the cathedral church of Lichfield, to which the advowsons still belong.

A chantry was founded in the church *temp.* Edward III. by John Foljambe, at the altar of our Lady, which stood in the north transept.

The church is dedicated to St. John Baptist, and consists of an unusually large chancel, north and south transepts, a nave with aisles and south porch, and a western tower. All the church except the tower is of good Decorated work, but of different dates. The chancel windows are square-headed, and of singular design. About six feet from the east window is a stone wall, as at Sawley, and (formerly) at Hope, thus allowing space for a vestry behind. The Tideswell example is adorned with two large niches, and an embattled cornice. Behind, in the centre, there is a small bracket. There are three good sedilia, and opposite them the Easter sepulchre. In the centre of the chancel is a large altar tomb with a cadaver beneath. The covering slab has a lengthy inscription to Sir Sampson Meverell (*ob.* 1462), and an oval medallion with the Holy Trinity. It is also marked with five crosses in the manner of an altar slab, and was probably once used as such, in spite of its position, but in post-reformation times. Against the north wall is the famous brass of Robert Pursglove, prior of Gisborough, and suffragan bishop of Hull. He was a native of Tideswell, and founded a grammar school here in 1560. He

died in 1579, and is represented on his brass in the mass vestments, with mitre and pastoral staff. The Perpendicular rood-screen remains. In the north transept is the mutilated altar slab and two good effigies of ladies. The south transept contains a (restored) high tomb, with the mutilated figures of Sir Thurstan de Bower and his lady. The nave retains its original roof, but all the old fittings, including a stone pulpit, were cleared out in "cartloads" in the early part of this century. In the south aisle is a brass to Robert Lytton and Isabella his wife, of date 1483.

The tower is Perpendicular, with pinnacles of singular design. It has a good groined vault.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

PADLEY CHAPEL.

This interesting specimen of a private chapel is all that remains of the ancient house of the Eyres, called Padley Hall. The Eyres obtained the manor of Upper Padley by the marriage of Robert Eyre with Joan Padley in the fifteenth century, and built themselves a house here. At the Reformation, the Eyres, like their kinsfolk the Fitzherberts of Norbury, remained constant to the old state of things, and during the reign of Elizabeth underwent much persecution. In 1587 Padley Hall was searched for priests, and two were found concealed here. These were Nicholas Garlick and Robert Ludlaw. They were confined in Derby gaol for some time, and then, with a third priest named Richard Simpson, were hanged, drawn, and quartered, on July 25, 1588, for the sole crime of being Roman Catholic priests. Padley Hall was then in the occupation of John Fitzherbert, who, for harbouring these unfortunate men was put in prison, where after many years of confinement he died. The Hall and estates meanwhile were escheated and became the property of the notorious Richard Topcliffe, a ruffianly agent of the Privy Council.

Padley Hall consisted of a quadrangular court, surrounded by buildings; the chapel, with the offices beneath, forming the south side.

The chapel has a most beautiful old hammer beam roof, with angels holding shields. It was divided into two portions by a screen, now destroyed, one half being for the family, the other for retainers. Most of the windows are now mutilated or blocked up, and the whole chapel will shortly tumble down unless prompt

action be taken to make good the southern buttresses. It is greatly to be deplored that so interesting a fragment of medieval domestic architecture should be used as a hay-loft above and a cow-house beneath.

Returning to the main road and proceeding onward a mile-and-a-half, we arrive at the Fox House, whence a short walk over the moor brings us to

THE CARL'S WARK,

as it is called by the local folk. This is a pre-historic fortification of great interest. It is situated on a ridge of a rock, which rises in a singular manner out of the middle of a boggy moor, a little to the east of Hathersage. To this fact it owes its preservation. The rock is roughly an oval in shape, precipitous on three sides, but sloping down to the moor at one end. Three sides have been scarped, and artificially strengthened by the insertion of large stones. The fourth side, that commanding the descent to the moor, is defended by a well-constructed wall of masonry, backed by an earthen vallum. The entrance is placed obliquely at one corner. The weight of evidence seems to show that this is a Celtic work. It was undoubtedly a place of considerable strength, and the view of it from the west is most impressive.

It is singular that so noteworthy a stronghold has been so little visited.

Crossing another part of the moor and entering the conveyances, a short drive brings us to Hathersage.

HATHERSAGE CHURCH.

The earliest mention of a church here is in the reign of Henry I., when Richard Basset, about 1130, endowed his new foundation of Launde priory, in Leicestershire, with the advowson of Hathersage church.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of chancel and north chapel, nave with aisles and north porch, and a western tower and spire.

The nave arcades are Transitional Norman; the rest of the church is chiefly Decorated, but restored in 1851-2. The tower and spire are good Perpendicular. The font is interesting as bearing the arms of Robert Eyre and his wife Joan Padley. There are several brasses to the Eyre family.

To the south-west of the church are two small upright stones, about ten feet apart. These mark the grave of Little John, the famous companion of Robin Hood. At least so is the local

tradition, and though it does not appear to be a *very* old one, yet the weight of evidence seems more in its favour than for its rejection as fiction. Ashmole says that Little John's bow was suspended in the church in 1652.

The base and stump of the churchyard cross remain on the south side of the church.

Close to the east end of the church is a small circular earth-work called Camp Green, probably British.

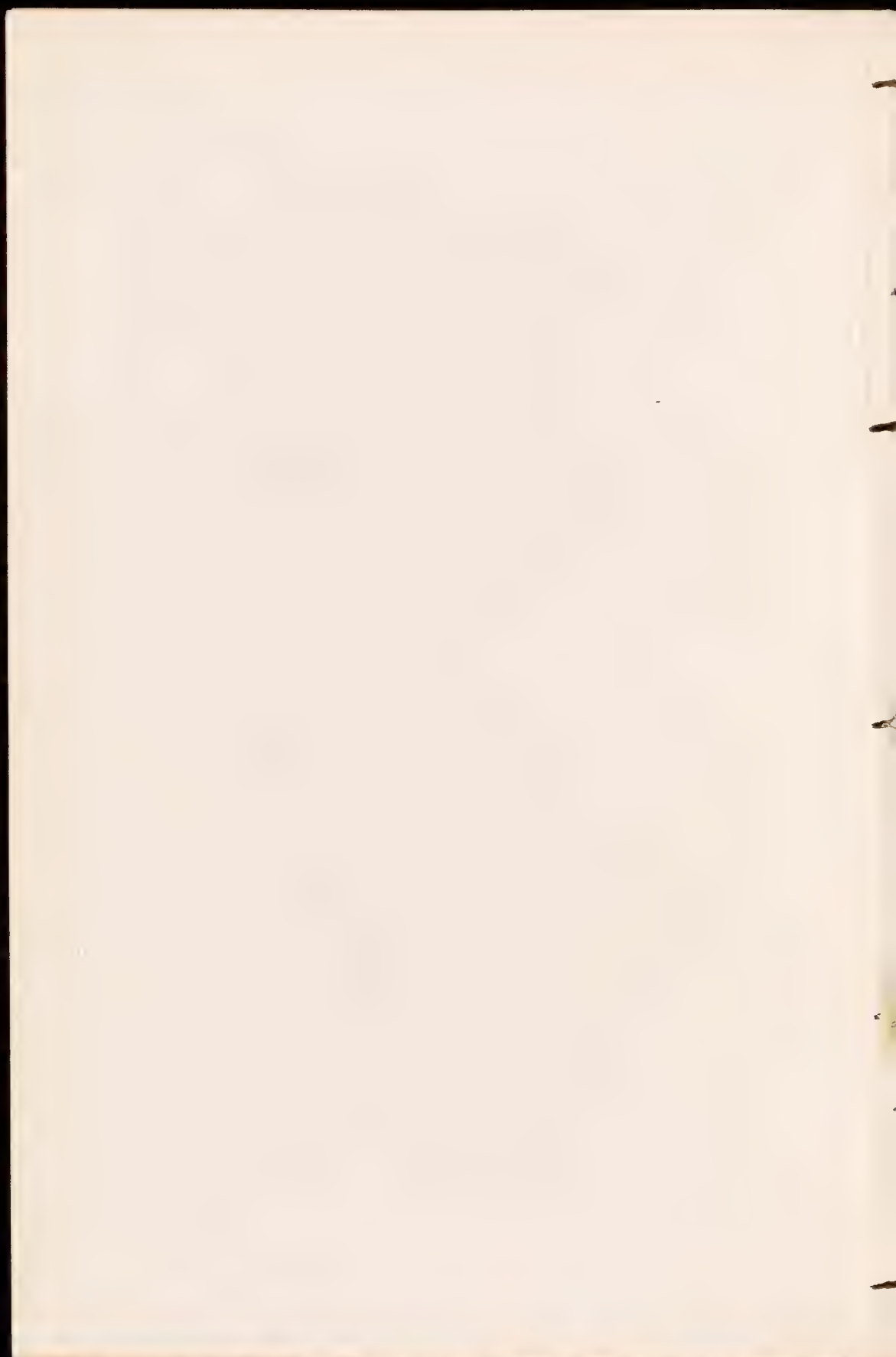
NORTH LEES.

This interesting old Elizabethan hall, formerly inhabited by the Eyres, is about a mile to the north of Hathersage church, but is now used as a farmhouse. It retains its mullioned windows, central circular staircase and other characteristics.

A little below the house, in a plantation, are ruins of a small chapel built by the Eyres in 1686, but destroyed by a Protestant mob in 1688.

I am indebted to MR. FERRY for the loan of his excellent plan of Winfield Manor.

N.B.—The Directors of the celebrated Derby Crown Porcelain Company, Osmaston Road, will be glad if members of the Royal Archæological Institute will avail themselves of the Tickets to view the China Works which have been placed in the writing room at the Free Library.



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ANNUAL MEETING AT DERBY, 1885.

Tuesday, July 28th, to Wednesday, Aug. 5th, inclusive.

GENERAL PROGRAMME.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING.

TUESDAY, JULY 28th.—At 12 noon the Mayor and Corporation will receive the Institute at an Inaugural Meeting. President's Address. Reception by the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Inspection of the town. Drive to Kedleston Hall and Church. Drive to Derby. The Rev. Dr. Cox will open the Antiquarian Section at 8 o'clock. Mr. Beresford Hope will open the Architectural Section at 9 o'clock.

N.B.—No Carriage Ticket for Kedleston can be obtained after noon, on Tuesday, July 28th.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th.—Drive to Ashburne. Church, &c. Luncheon at Ashburne. Drive to Norbury. Manor House and Church. Drive to Longford. Church. Drive to Derby. The Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield will open the Historical Section at 8 p.m.

N.B.—No Carriage Ticket for Ashburne can be obtained after noon on Tuesday, July 28th.

THURSDAY, JULY 30th.—By rail to Chesterfield. Drive to Hardwick Hall. Luncheon at Hardwick. Drive to Winfield Manor House. By rail to Derby. Conversazione by the Royal Archæological Institute in the Free Library and Museum, at 8.30 p.m.

N.B.—No names will be received for this Excursion after 8 p.m. on Tuesday, July 28th.

FRIDAY, JULY 31st.—By rail to Bakewell; to the Church. Drive to Haddon Hall. Luncheon at Haddon Hall. Drive to Arbor Low and Youldgreave Church. Drive to Rowsley Station. By rail to Derby. Sectional Meetings at 8 p.m.

N.B.—No names will be received for this Excursion after 8 p.m. on Wednesday, July 29th.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st.—Drive to Sawley Church; to Dale; Luncheon. To Dale Abbey and Church. To Morley Church. To Breadsall Church. To Derby.

N.B.—No names will be received for this Excursion after 8 p.m. on Thursday, July 30th.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 2nd.—Service in All Saints' Church at 10.45 a.m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3rd.—Drive to Repton. To Church and Priory. Luncheon. To Breedon Priory and Earthworks. To Melbourne Church. To Derby. Sectional Meetings at 8 p.m.

N.B.—No names will be received for this Excursion after 8 p.m. on Saturday, August 1st.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4th.—By rail to Chapel-en-le-Frith. Drive to Castleton. To Peak Castle. Luncheon. To Tideswell. To the Church. To Miller's Dale Station. By rail to Derby. General Concluding Meeting in the evening.

N.B.—No names will be received for this Excursion after 8 p.m. on Saturday, August 1st.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5th.—By rail to Hassop. Drive to Padley Chapel. To Carls Wark. To Hathersage. Luncheon. To the Church and Earthwork. To North Lees. To Hassop. By rail to Derby.

N.B.—No names will be received for this Excursion after 8 p.m. on Monday, August 3rd.

Information regarding the general and local arrangements of the Meeting may be obtained from any of the local honorary secretaries. Tickets for the Meeting will be issued, and all information required during the Meeting will be given at the Free Library. Price of Tickets for Gentlemen, £1 1s. (not transferable), for Ladies (transferable), 10s. 6d., entitling the bearer to take part in all the Meetings and Proceedings of the week, to visit the Museum and all other objects of interest which may be thrown open to the Institute.

Tickets of Admission to all the Sectional Meetings and the Museum *only*, Price 5s. (transferable).

Extended particulars of each day's proceedings will be issued on July 27th.

Persons intending to join any of the Excursions are strictly required to enter their names **according to the regulations**, in the Lists prepared for that purpose at the Free Library.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to the General Regulations, on Pink Paper, issued with this Programme.

The Excursions will be under the direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A., and Mr. Hellier Gosselin.

The TEMPORARY MUSEUM of the Institute will be formed under the direction of Mr. Henry Allpass, F.R.S.L., and Mr. W. T. Ready, in the Free Library, where the Sectional Meetings will also be held. Provision will be made for the proper reception and care of all objects sent for exhibition. Every precaution will be taken to ensure the safety of objects thus contributed, and they will be collected and returned *carriage free*.

Accommodation may be obtained at the Royal, St. James', the Midland, and County Hotels. There will be a *Table d'Hôte* Breakfast and Dinner each day at the Royal Hotel.

Donations in aid of the expenses of the Temporary Museum, and of the general objects of the Institute, may be paid to the account of the Institute, at the Bank of Messrs. Crompton, Evans, & Co.

Persons desirous of joining the Institute as Permanent Members are requested to communicate with the Secretary.

N.B.—*Members of the Institute and visitors are particularly required to inform the Secretary of the Institute, as early as possible, if it is their intention to be present at the Meeting, and by what members of their families, if any, they will be accompanied.*

By Order of the Council,

HELLIER GOSSELIN, *Secretary*.

OXFORD MANSION,

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Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—TUESDAY, JULY 28TH.

At 12.0 noon, the Mayor and Corporation will receive the Members of the Institute at an Inaugural Meeting in the Art Gallery, Free Library, and will present an address to the President of the Institute.

Inaugural Address by the President of the Meeting.

Reception by the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society, and Presentation of Address.

Adjournment for Luncheon.

At 2 p.m., the Members of the Meeting will assemble at and inspect St. Peter's Church, and will then proceed to All Saints' Church, under the direction of Mr. W. H. St John Hope.

At 3.15 p.m., carriages will be in readiness in St. Mary's Gate to convey the Members to Kedleston. The Hall and Church will be inspected. Lord Scarsdale has kindly invited the party to take tea.

At 5.45 p.m., the party will leave for Derby.

Table d'hôte at 7 p.m.

Price of Carriage Ticket, 1/6.

At 8 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Cox will open the Antiquarian Section, in the Art Gallery, Free Library; and the Right. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope will open the Architectural Section, also in the Art Gallery, Free Library.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH.

At 9.45 a.m., the Members of the Meeting will assemble in the Strand, and drive to Norbury ; inspect the Manor House and Church, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Cox. Drive to Ashburne. Luncheon. After which, the Church will be inspected, and the Rev. F. Jourdain will give a brief description of the same.

Leave at 3.15 p.m. for Longford. Visit Church, and drive back to Derby.

The Baron de Cosson will make some remarks on the fine series of Military Effigies at Norbury, Ashburne, and Longford.

Luncheon Ticket, 2/6.

Carriage Ticket, 3/6.

Table d'hôte at 7 p.m.

At 8 p.m., the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield will open the Historical Section in the Art Gallery, Free Library.

Sectional Meetings in the Free Library.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—THURSDAY, JULY 30TH.

At 8.50 a.m., a special train will leave Derby for Chesterfield. Breaks will be in readiness at Chesterfield Station to convey the party to Hardwick. By kind permission of the Marquess of Hartington, the party will be allowed to visit the Hall. Luncheon. At 2 p.m., the party will drive to Winfield, and visit the Manor House under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Cox; returning from Winfield Station at 6 p.m. for Derby.

Luncheon Ticket, 3/6.

Railway Fare, 4/-.

Carriage Ticket, 4/-.

Table d'hôte at 7 p.m.

At 8.30 p.m., the President and Members of the R. A. I. will give a *Conversazione* in the Free Library and Museum. During the evening, a Paper by Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and T. M. Fallow will be read on "Medieval Chalice and Patens."

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—FRIDAY, JULY 31st.

At 8.50 a.m., a special Train will leave Derby for Bakewell.

The Members of the Meeting will drive to the Church.

At 10.30 a.m., the party will resume the carriages and drive to Haddon Hall. By the permission of the Duke of Rutland, the Members and their friends will be allowed to lunch in the Hall.

At 1.15 p.m., the party will leave Haddon for Arbor Low, which will be described by the Rev. Dr. Cox. Youlgreave Church will be visited on the way back to Rowsley Station, whence a special Train at 6.25 will convey the party to Derby.

Luncheon Ticket, 3/6.

Railway Fare, 4/2.

Carriage Ticket, 3/6.

Table d'hôte at 7.30 p.m.

At 8.30 p.m., Sectional Meetings.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—SATURDAY, AUGUST 1ST.

At 10 a.m., the Members of the Meeting will assemble in the Strand, and drive to Sawley Church, which will be described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Drive to Dale; calling at Sandiacre Church if time permits. Luncheon. View Dale Abbey and Church under the direction of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

Drive to Morley Church. The Rev. Dr. Cox will describe the same. The Rev. C. J. Boden has invited the party to tea at Morley.

Drive to Breadsall Church. Mr. F. Walker Cox has invited the party to tea at Priory Flatte.

Drive back to Derby.

Luncheon Ticket, 3/-.

Carriage Ticket, 3/-.

Table d'hôte at 7.30.

No Sectional Meetings.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—SUNDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

The Mayor and Corporation of Derby will meet at the Town Hall at 10.30 a.m., and will attend Divine Service in All Saints' Church at 10.45. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. F. BROWNE, B.D., Fellow of Catherine College, Cambridge. The Mayor will be gratified by the support of any gentlemen who will accompany him.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—MONDAY, AUGUST 3RD.

The Members of the Meeting will leave the Strand at 9.45 a.m., and drive to Repton. Visit the Church and Priory, which will be respectively described by the Rev. Dr. Cox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Lunch at the Boot Hotel. Drive to Breedon. Priory and Earthworks. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope will make some remarks on the same. Drive to Melbourne Church, which will be inspected under the direction of the Rev. J. R. Boyle. Melbourne Hall and Grounds will be thrown open to the Institute by Mr. W. D. Fane, who has kindly invited the Members and their friends to tea. Drive back to Derby, over Swarkeston Bridge, at 5.30 p.m.

Luncheon Ticket, 2/6.

Carriage Ticket, 3/-.

Table d'hôte at 7 o'clock.

Sectional Meetings at 8 p.m.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH.

At 8.30 a.m., a special train will leave Derby for Chapel-en-le-Frith. The party will drive at once to Castleton. Visit Peak Castle, which will be described by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. Luncheon at the Bull's Head Hotel, after which the party will drive to Tideswell, where the Church will be inspected under the direction of the Vicar, Rev. S. Andrew. Drive to Miller's Dale Station, and return at 6.8 p.m. to Derby.

Luncheon Ticket, 2/6.

Railway Fare, 6/7.

Carriage Ticket, 5/6.

Table d'hôte at 7.30.

General Concluding Meeting at 8.30.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PROCEEDINGS—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

At 9.18 a.m., a train will leave Derby, and arrive at Hassop at 10.34 a.m. Drive to Padley Chapel. Drive to the Carls Wark. Drive to Hathersage. Luncheon at the George Hotel. Visit Hathersage Church and Earthwork. By the kind permission of Mr. Cammell the party will visit the Old Manor House at North Lees, returning to Brookfield, where Mr. and Mrs. Cammell will entertain the visitors at tea. Drive back to Bakewell Station. By rail at 6.23 p.m. for Derby.

Luncheon Ticket, 2/6.

Railway Fare, 4/4.

Carriage Ticket, 5/6.

Royal Archaeological Institute.

DERBY MEETING, 1885.

PAPERS

TO BE READ AT THE

SECTIONAL MEETINGS,

IN THE

FREE LIBRARY.

TUESDAY, JULY 28TH. ANTIQUARIAN SECTION.

At 8 p.m., the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., will open the ANTIQUARIAN SECTION, to be followed by a Paper on "ROMAN NOTTINGHAM," by Mr. W. T. Watkin.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION. At 9 p.m., the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope will open the ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH. HISTORICAL SECTION.

At 8 p.m., the very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield will open the HISTORICAL SECTION. Professor E. C. Clarke will follow with a Paper on "THE ROMAN AND GREEK INSCRIPTIONS OF ENGLAND."

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION. The Rev. R. C. Manning will read a Paper on "LOCKERS FOR THE PROCESSIONAL CROSS," at 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 30TH. ANTIQUARIAN SECTION.

During the Conversazione given by the Royal Archaeological Institute, a Paper by Messrs. W. H. St. John Hope and T. M. Fallow will be read on "MEDIEVAL CHALICES AND PATENS."

FRIDAY, JULY 31ST. ANTIQUARIAN SECTION.
The Rev. G. F. Browne will read a Paper on "THE
SCULPTURED STONES OF DERBYSHIRE," at 8 p.m.

HISTORICAL SECTION. The Rev. Joseph Hirst will
read a Paper on "THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF ARCHÆOLOGY
AT ATHENS," at 8 p.m.; to be followed by a Paper on the
"HOUSE OF CAVENDISH," by H. S. Skipton.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3RD. ANTIQUARIAN SECTION.
The Baron de Cosson will read a Paper on "THE MILITARY
EFFIGIES IN DERBYSHIRE," at 8 p.m.

HISTORICAL SECTION. Mr. Theodore Bent will read a
Paper on "THE SURVIVAL OF MYTHOLOGY IN THE GREEK ISLANDS,"
at 8.30 p.m.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION. The Rev. J. R. Boyle
will read a Paper on "MELBOURNE CHURCH," at 9 p.m.

LIST OF PAPERS WHICH WILL BE READ AT THE SECTIONAL MEETINGS.

ANTIQUARIAN SECTION.

1.—“OPENING ADDRESS,” by the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., on Tuesday, July 28th, at 8 p.m.

2.—“ROMAN NOTTINGHAM,” by Mr. W. T. Watkin, on Tuesday, July 28th, at 8.30 p.m.

3.—“MEDIEVAL CHALICES AND PATENS,” by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. T. M. Fallow, on Thursday, July 30th, at 9 p.m.

4.—“THE SCULPTURED STONES OF DERBYSHIRE,” by the Rev. G. F. Browne, on Friday, July 31st, at 8 p.m.

5.—“MILITARY EFFIGIES IN DERBYSHIRE,” by the Baron de Cosson, on Monday, August 3rd, at 8 p.m.

HISTORICAL SECTION.

1.—“OPENING ADDRESS,” by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 8 p.m.

2.—“THE ROMAN AND GREEK INSCRIPTIONS OF ENGLAND,” by Professor E. C. Clarke, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 8.30 p.m.

3.—“THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF ARCHÆOLOGY AT ATHENS,” by the Rev. Joseph Hirst, on Friday, July 31st, at 8 p.m.

4.—“HOUSE OF CAVENDISH,” by Mr. H. S. Skipton, on Friday, July 31st, at 9 p.m.

5.—“THE SURVIVAL OF MYTHOLOGY IN THE GREEK ISLANDS,” by Mr. Theodore Bent, on Monday, August 3rd, at 8.30 p.m.

ARCHITECTURAL SECTION.

1.—“OPENING ADDRESS,” by the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, on Tuesday, July 28th, at 9 p.m.

2.—“LOCKERS FOR THE PROCESSIONAL CROSS,” by the Rev. C. R. Manning, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 9 p.m.

3.—“MELBOURNE CHURCH,” by the Rev. J. R. Boyle, on Monday, August 3rd, at 8.30 p.m.

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